MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 289 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915. ONE ANNA

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
SUNDAY.				
5th Dec. '15	Saxonia ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th ,,	Kaiser ..	6000	....	..
2nd Jan. '16	Moultan ..	10000	....	..
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec. 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Egyptier ..	9000
13th Jan. 16	Napier ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Franklin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Aport.	Steamers	Destinati
*6th Dec.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
7th ,,	Lings ..	Karachi Coasting.
21st ,,	Pundua	East and South African ports via Marmagoa.

* or on arrival of the English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	K. Hiro	6126	1st Dec	13th Dec
Nagoya Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	6778	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	8801	20th Dec.	25th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	3005	T. Wakazawa	26th Nov.	5th Dec.
Java Maru ..	5896	T. Furuhgami	2nd Dec.	9th Dec.
Fushida Maru	5896	K. Kyotaki	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	5078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	29th Dec

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 27th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000	2nd Dec	
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	.. ..	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C 9

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm Kelso	14th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	460
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1432

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Mukden	(Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu.
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,040

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneekji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life time.

MARCK'S & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,540

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of our stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to March 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed [illegible] or for shorter periods at rates of [illegible] which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING [illegible] transacted rules for which [illegible] application.

E. P. STRINGELLOW,
Manager.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional Line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

SHORTHAND, Typewriting; Book-keeping, Accountancy taught by qualified teachers. Shorthand speed classes daily. Easy monthly fees ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, opp. Whiteaway. 2511

WANTED.

WANTED a HEALTH OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipality on Rs. 150—10—300 p.m., including conveyance allowance. The post is pensionable. The Officer will be debarred from private practice. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications must reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th of December, 1915.

H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
960 Nagpur Municipality, C. P.

WANTED an experienced and competent MANAGER for the Job Printing Department of the "Habul Matin," Ltd. Those applications will only be entertained which bear facts of the efficiency of the applicant's ability to manage Job Department of a big Press, to give estimates and to secure orders. Please apply, giving full particulars re efficiency, salary required and enclosing testimonials to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Habul Matin" Press, Ltd., No 164, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. 910

APPLICATIONS from qualified persons are invited for the appointment of DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Godavari. Salary Rs. 700—20/annual—1,000.

2. Applicants should state their qualifications, age and previous experience. If the applicants are now employed, applications should be submitted through the Head of the office.

3. Applications will be received up to 15th December, 1915.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
911 President, District Board.

WANTED.—1. HEAD CLERK for Trains, Statistical and Timetable Branch must have had through training in this work. Pay Rs. 90—10—120.

2. TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, European or Anglo-Indian, to take charge of Telegraph Traffic Branch of this Railway. Pay Rs. 150—10—200.

Apply in own hand-writing, stating age, present employment and salary with copies of testimonials, to

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,
H. H. N. G. S. Railways,
1002 Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, one having "Languages" and the other "Mathematics" as their voluntary subject, on Rs. 50 p. m. as teachers in the P. B. High School, Jamkhandi, and two efficient, passed SUB-OVERSEERS, for State Public Works on Rs. 50 p.m. plus Rs. 15 as travelling allowance. Apply, before 15th December, 1915, with testimonials stating age and caste. Confirmation in appointments to be subject to a probation of 6 months in each case. The appointments are pensionable.

STATE KARBHARI, JAMKHANDI.
(S. M. C.)
Jamkhandi, 27th November, 1915. 2481

WANTED a FOREMAN for the general supervision and maintenance of the Passenger and Wagon Ferry connecting, across the Megna River, A. B. Railway stations Ashuganj and Bhairab, salary Rs. 350 per mensem, and rent-free quarters, plus allowances of Rs. 50 per month if no accidents or mismanagement with the Company's plant and property occurs during the month. Candidates must hold first class Engineers' certificates and have had previous experience in a similar appointment. Applications stating age and accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to

THE LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
A. B. Railway,
1003 Pahartali P. O., (Chittagong).

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately a competent and trustworthy compounder. Pay liberal. Apply to Baulesawar, KALYANDAS J. DESAI. 2512

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED immediately a SMART HINDU SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply personally.
PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS,
2506 Apollo Street.

WANTED by a trained and experienced LADY TEACHER with certificates in First Aid and Home Nursing a Post in a Local Girls' High School. Apply o Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED a CLERK who can keep accounts and correspondence only men of experience should apply in person between 12 to 2 p.m., to Messrs. JAGJIVAN VALABHDAS PADAMSEY & Co., 103, Medows Street, Fort. 2493

WANTED.—Monthly-paying Customer for a decent five-seater silent MOTOR CAR for few hours or the whole day and night.
THANKS & Co.
Bombay, No. 2.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 2,000 for a very profitable new Business. For particulars apply to Box No. 644A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2482

WANTED—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE DEMY PRINTING PRESS. latest pattern, in good working order. Apply to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2482

WANTED.—SURVEYOR and ESTIMATOR. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned stating salary expected.
SIMON & MOTILAL,
Times Building.
2466

WANTED—An experienced and energetic man able to give security, to work as a Book-keeper and Cashier in a large Foundry, in Bombay. Apply stating age, previous experience, and salary required to Box No. 647, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2494

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

AN ENERGETIC PARSI YOUTH, UNDERGRADUATE, S. L. French, serving in a local Bank, wishes to be employed in any capacity from 7 or earlier to 10 S. T. during morning and from 6 to 9 or later during evening. Shall be highly obliged if employed or recommended. Best references if required. For further particulars kindly write to No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2514

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality one OVERSEER holding the qualifications of the Sub-overseer's class or of the Engineering College Poona on Rs. 60—2—80 p.m.

The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials if any so as to reach the undersigned before 15th December, 1915.

K. P. PARANJPYE,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
December 1915. 2504

REQUIRED for the Shire Highlands Railway, Ltd., Nyasaland, Limbe, British Central Africa, the following:—

TWO STATION MASTERS £6 plus £1/1 rations per mensem.

ONE STATION MASTER knowing Portuguese £8 per month, first year and £9 for the second and third.

ONE GUARD £100 yearly consolidated.

Terms, 3 years' agreement, free return passage to India, free medical attendance, free quarters and travelling expenses while on duty.

Experienced men must apply with their copies of testimonials to

Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Forbes Building, Home Street,
2505 Fort, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a SHOP FOREMAN, temporary, to be in charge of the workshops attached to the Office of the Director of Industries, Madras, Candidates must have received their shop training in Europe, and have experience in modern methods of keeping workshop accounts and management. Preference will be given to those who in addition have experience of Indian methods. Pay according to qualifications not exceeding Rs. 250.

Applications should be addressed to "K. T. B. Tressler, Esq., Director of Industries, Madras," so as to reach this office before the 15th December, 1915.

K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
Office of the Director of Industries.
Post Box No. 454, Madras.
25th November, 1915.
912

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Royal Enfield MOTOR CYCLE 2¾ h.p., twine cylinder, 2 spare gears, chain drive, Palmer Cord tyres, Head lamp and generator, tail lamp and generator has not been driven 200 miles in perfect order. Also new B S. A. lady's bicycle For particulars apply to Box No 833, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

TO DENTISTS.—For sale Sharp's Brand new Crown Outfit with dye cutter and draw press. Apply to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2459

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LARGE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE near Peachy Phipson Sanitarium near Nasik Road Station with a large compound. For particulars apply to A. E. LAL & SONS, Nasik. 2353

FOR SALE.—UNPACKED—BLACKSTONE OIL ENGINE, 21 B.H.P., worked with Kerosine. Siemen's Dynamo 95 Amps. Apply to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2436

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary. Wages Table. Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

PANCHGANI.—Two large bed rooms, one drawing room and a dining room etc., to let immediately. Arrange through Mr. KOTEWAL, Churni Road. 2458

TO LET—CHATEAU MARNE newly built two storied bungalow near Andheri Station, Murzbanabad Road. Apply M. R. CONTRACTOR, No. 21-A. Sleater Road. 2376

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 6 Cross Road Wanowrie, Poona. 989

TO BE LET.—Over Allahabad Bank well lighted rooms for offices, lift electric light, fans, minton tiled water closet, Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

TO LET—Handsome double fronted PREMISES in the best part of Hornby Road. Lighted on three sides. Suitable for Bank, Insurance Office or High Class Shop. Marble Flooring and Modern Sanitary Conveniences. Apply Messrs. W. H. THORNS & CO., Bombay. 2317

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Apply

MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe
2461

TO BE LET.—ANIA MAHAL, commodious for very large families Rajas, Sardars, Parel on High Hill near Government House Bhoiwada Road, sea view all round, minton tiled water closet very large 3 acre compound with garden also two small one-storied bungalows, same compound. Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC is hereby informed that Mr. VASUDEO PANDURANG BHAT has left our services from 27th ultimo. Anybody dealing with him in our name will be held responsible.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1915.

CHOONILAL BHIYABHAI & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
Shamset St. Market.
2491

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GOVIND SHANKAR VAVIKAR has contracted to sell to our client Mr. POORANMAL GOOLJI SINGHANI the immoveable property hereinafter firstly secondly and thirdly described. All persons having any claim or interest therein and thereto or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 14, Hummam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Bagait land or ground situate lying and being at Deolali in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik in the District of Nasik bearing Survey No. 15 containing by admeasurement 5 acres 30 gunthas, the assessment being Rs. 6-15-0 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the land of Gasper Gonsalves and beyond that by survey No. 14 on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described, and beyond that by Survey Nos. 28 and 12, on or towards the West by Survey No. 15 on or towards the North by the Nasik Poona Road together with the well, trees etc., standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Jirayit land situate at Deolali in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik in the District of Nasik bearing Survey No. 15 containing by admeasurement 6 acres 38 gunthas, Government Assessment Rs. 8-2-0 and bounded as follows:—that is to say

On or towards the East by Survey No. 14.

On or towards the South by Survey No. 28 and 12.

On or towards the West by Survey No. 16.

On or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described and the property of Gasper Gonsalves and beyond that by the Nasik Poona Road with trees and shrubs standing thereon.

THIRDLY:—All that triangular piece or parcel of Jirayit land or ground known as Thike Upalvat Sinner Vatche Jirayit situate at Deolali in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik in the Nasik District bearing Survey No. 17 containing by admeasurement 8 acres 30 gunthas, and Kharaba Gunthas 5 in all 9 acres and 35 gunthas Government Assessment Rs. 10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say

On or towards the East by Survey No. 16.

On or towards the South by Survey No. 26 and 16.

On or towards the West by Survey No. 18, having King George V Sanitarian thereon and on or towards the South by the Nasik Poona Road with trees and shrubs standing thereon.

Dated this 2nd day of December 1915.

DIKSHIT & PURSHOTTAMRAI,
2497 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1032 of 1910.

HARIVALLABHDAS KASSIDAS .....Plaintiff
v.
KANJILAL JEYNARAYEN and

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1915, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office in the Court House on Saturday the 11th day of December, 1915, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Sheth together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement 553 square yards or thereabouts (less the area recently acquired by the Bombay Municipality for set-back, being about 56 square yards) situate on the East side of Shaikh Memon Street or Kharu Kuwa Road in the Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1379 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 184, 185, 186, 187 and 188 and Street Nos 345 to 349 (1) (2) (3) and 351 to 355 and bounded on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Ambaram Jara but now to Kesserbai daughter of Khimji Bhawan on or towards the South by the part of the wall of the house formerly belonging to Jessiram Shivlal but now to Nanabhai Bejanji Choksey on or towards the East by a passage formerly belonging to Sorabji Rustomji and Kharshedbai his wife but now to Dossabhai Rustomji and on or towards the West by the Shaikh Memon Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wodia Ghandy & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Oriental Buildings Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1915.

(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
2344 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MEHERJI CURSETJI GOLWALLA, of Bandra Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Humam Street, Fort Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate at De'Lisle Road, Parel in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and being a part of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 82—666—667—670—737—710—727—729—732—740 Collector's New No. 1/11981 and New Survey No. 1/2704 and in the books of Foras Land Commissioner under No. 852 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 2251 and Street No. 300 De'Lisle Road and containing by admeasurement 430 square yards and bounded as follows that it to say on or towards the North by the property of Ayoob Rahimtoola on or towards the East by the leasehold property of the Vendor on or towards the South by the property of Behramji Hirjibhai Wardon given on lease to Dossabhai Rustomji Darawalla and on or towards the West by the vacant land of the said Behramji Hirjibhai Wardon.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1915.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
2508 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1329 of 1915.

1 Withoba Harischandra, 2. Janardan Pandurang 3. Ananda Dadoba, 4. Dattatray Dhanaji, all of Bombay inhabitants, residing at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the tenders of the Koporar and Bhoye properties situate at Worlee, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

1. Shantaram Bhauram Ravte, 2. Prabhakar Bhauram Ravte, 3. Anandrao Bhauram Ravte, 4. Khanderao Bhauram Ravte, 5. Parashram Bhauram Ravte, 6. Nilkanth Bhauram Ravte, 7. Chandrabhagabai widow of Bhauram Raghoba Ravte all of Bombay inhabitants residing at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Order 1 Rule 8 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure notice is hereby given to the Defendants abovenamed and to all the owners of the Koporar and Bhoye properties situate at Worlee that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have on the 15th day of November, 1915 instituted this suit against the aforesaid Defendants praying (1) that it may be declared that the estate of the late Mr. Bhauram Raghoba is liable for the amount of interest recovered by him as a Trustee and mentioned in the Plaint herein and also liable for the interest on the amounts of interests which remained uninvested in his hand (2) that the Defendants may be ordered to pay out of the assets of the said Bhauram Raghoba received by them the sum of Rs. 1,000 or such other sum as may be found due as aforesaid on taking accounts (3) that for those purposes all necessary directions may be given and inquiries made and (4) that the Plaintiffs' costs of the suit may be provided for and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 17th day of January 1916.

Dated this 30th day of Nov. 1915.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 30th day of Nov. 1915.
Mr. D. J. MANTRI,
2509 Plaintiffs' Attorney.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 621.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 6th December, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and bicycles new designed furniture, sundry articles, etc., at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as mirror door almiras, drawing room suites, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, cup boards, clothes baskets, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, arm and armless teakwood and bentwood chairs, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

1 stenographer machine.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Liquidator of Cinema De Luxe (in liquidation):—

1 old projector.
1 amperemeter.
1 voltmeter.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred handsome well-built victoria.

The property of a Mahomedan gentleman:—

1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Several gents' second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th December, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO 83, APOLLO STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHANDUP.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Dewji Dewsey Virpal the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Ruttanbai widow of Jivraj Nursey, an administratrix of the estate of Bai Jamnabai daughter of Nursey Kesowji the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Monje Bhandup Pot Tukdi and Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana admeasuring squareyards 3,314 bearing akar Rs. 15-11-9 with messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the land belonging to Jivraj Anandji, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Jethabhai Dhanji, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Damoder Krishna Kassaria and on or towards the South by the Kanjur Bhandup land. No survey, numbers are yet assigned to this land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BEAUTIFUL ARAB HORSE.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 5th December, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Stables of Messrs. R. Scott and Co., Gowalia Tank Road, by order of the concerned:—

One beautiful Arab horse, perfectly symetrical of pleasing black colour, quite young, broken to harness, also useful for riding, height 5ft. 1¼in., girth 5ft. 7in., length 4ft. 9in.

The horse may be seen at the above place. Private offers will be considered.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms first floor No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, very rich teak and black wood artistic furniture including rich velvet and satin lined drawing room suites, corner cabinets, fancy marble top centre tables, writing tables, dressing and lady's tables, fancy, cabinets in 2 pieces, iron cots, card table, wall show cases, cane easy and low chairs, verandah benches, fancy tiled and plain teapoys, book stands, phonograph case, cupboards in two pieces, wall brackets, dirty cloth baskets, pati reclining sofas, Japanese vases, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned.

1 Strong silk-tapestry lined sofa.
The property of a private gentleman.
1 Iron safe, 1 hand sewing machine.
1 Phonograph.
1 Policy size Oliver Typewriting machine.

By order of the office concerned.

3 Bottles Perchloric Acid No. 1,100. 1 bottle Hydro-chloric Acid of Messrs. Thomas Tyrer and Co., of London.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th Dec. 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'s SOCIAL CLUB.

FANCY DRESS DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lady Willingdon.
in aid of
WOMEN'S BRANCH
PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND
Friday 17th December 1915
at 9-30 p.m.
AT THE
GAS WORKS—PAREL.
Admission:—Gents Rs. 2 Ladies Free.
Two Prizes will be given away.
V. N. PINTO,
Hon. Ent. Secy.

PIONEER PICTURE PALACE

Tel. New Sandhurst Road. 2417.

To-night and Every Night.

SIEGFRIED

3,500 Feet.

Roman Historical Drama.

Prize Show: Saturday and Sunday.

5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
7 to 8-30. 9 to 10-30. 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

USUAL PRICES.

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.

GRANT ROAD.

Bombay Theatre.

Saturday, 4th Dec. at 8-30 p. m.
Sunday, 5th Dec. at 3 p. m.

NEW PLAY

VRATPALAN.

NEW HALL SERMON

SUNDAY, DEC. 5th. 6-30 p.m.

DEFINITE SIGNS OF THE END

will be the subject.

ALL ARE INVITED.

SEATS FREE.

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PATHE OFFERS
"THE PRICE OF FAME"

First drama in a series of twelve on vital questions of life.

THE THEME

BEING THE TALE OF A MAN who was wedded to his art and took unto himself a wife; of how his art proved a jealous mistress and his wife a social failure; also of the price of the air of Olympus, and of a mortal who came to naught.

IN THE GAME OF LIFE

How can Opportunity's knocks be distinguished from the rest of the World's?
Has the "Straight and Narrow" path a traction monopoly to the Pearly Gates?

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW says:

"Since marriage began, the great artist has been known as a bad husband."

"The true artist will let his wife starve, his children go barefoot, his mother drudge for her living at seventy, sooner than work at anything but his art."

For just how much of this World's misery are good intentions responsible?
How strong are a man's scruples when arrayed against his "interests"?

THE FORSAKEN WIFE—
THE NEGLECTED CHILD—
THE AMBITIOUS YOUTH—

? WHO PAYS

See theseo remarkable Series of Twelve Heart-Gripping Human Interest Stories, commencing To-night at IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The first three stories in the great "WHO PAYS?" series are as follows:—

FIRST WEEK'S STORY COMMENCING TO-NIGHT **"THE PRICE OF FAME"**
SECOND WEEK'S STORY "THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE"
THIRD WEEK'S STORY "WHEN JUSTICE SLEEPS."

Others to follow.

TIME:	PRICES:		
7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. DAILY.	BOX SEATS	Re.	1 0
MATINEES ON	1ST CLASS	As.	0 8
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS 5 P. M.	2ND CLASS	,,	0 4
	3RD CLASS	,,	0 2

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES GAZETTE AND MANY OTHER INTERESTING FILMS.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
Tel: 1266 Manager: Leslie H. Roth.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION
At 6-30 p. m.

Tuesday, Dec. 7th	BOX CLASS PRIZE ..	.. Rs.	200
Wednesday, Dec. 8th	1st CLASS PRIZE ..	.. ,,	150
Thursday, Dec. 9th	2nd CLASS PRIZE ..	.. ,,	100
Friday, Dec. 10th	3rd CLASS PRIZE ..	.. ,,	50

DON'T FORGET!! SAT. 4th Inst.

"CABERIA"

(Length 13,500 Feet.)
COMPLETE IN TWO-WEEKLY INSTALMENTS.
THE GREATEST OF ALL SPECTACULAR DRAMAS.
PRICES AS USUAL
NO ADVANCE AT "OLYMPIA"
3 SHOWS DAILY
7 p. m., 8-45 p. m. and 10-30 p. m.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE 5-15 p. m.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. 'Phone 1882.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

An Entirely New And Original Arabian Nights Story with HELEN GARDNER in the principal role.

A PRINCESS OF BAGDAD

5,000 FEET. 4 PARTS.

Ninety Minutes of Mirth, Excitement, and Suspense.

The Daintiest and most Exquisite Picture Play ever made. Full of Keen Pleasure, mirth and excitement. An entirely new and original story of Ancient Bagdad. Gorgeous setting and perfect acting make this one of the most attractive pictures over issued.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30, S.T.
Extra Prize Shows, every Saturday and Sunday at 5-15 p.m. S. T.
USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.
Seats reserved without extra charge.
Plan open daily after 6 p.m.
Attractive Artistic Illustrated Booklet.
PRICE ONE ANNA.

COMING! COMING!!

THE ZUDORA MYSTERY

30,000 Feet 22 Parts.

By the Producers of
"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"
A fascinating Thansour Serial Story of Love and Thrilling Adventure
AT

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1915 16.

The Bombay Racing Season will consist of 18 days, commencing on Saturday, 11th December, 1915, and ending on Saturday, 18th March, 1916.
Extra Meetings, 13 days, and Bombay Races, 5 days.

SEASON TICKETS.

Seaon Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

Whole Season, 18 days' Racing.

Members of the Turf Club ..... Rs. 50 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club ... Rs. 60 each.
Ladies ..... Rs. 20 each.

To Members of the Turf Club a ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.
Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children.
No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to:—
The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman	5	0
Lady	2	0

Bombay Races.

Gentleman	6	0
Lady	3	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman	1	8
Lady	1	0

Bombay Races.

Gentleman	1	8
Lady	1	0

N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.
Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 15th November, 1915.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

APOLLO BUNDER

OPENING OF THE

NEW ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT

(in connection with Green's Restaurant)

Saturday, 4th December, 1915.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Bonner, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play a selected programme of Music from 7 p.m. to 10 p. m., and Dance Music from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. Under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master.

Prices of Admission Rs. 5 per head, including a Recherche' dinner of 8 Courses.

Drinks will be served at the usual prices.

To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book tables early.
Orders can be booked either at the "Taj Mahal" Hotel or Green's Restaurant.

For the convenience of customers, arrangements have been made to run the electric lift right upto the Roof Garden Restaurant.

The Roof Garden Restaurant will be re-opened on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, for which occasions, by kind permission of His Excellency, the services of H. E. the Governor's Band have been engaged. Programme of same will be advertised in due course.

CH. STENGLER,
General Manager,
"Taj Mahal" Hotel & Green's Restaurant

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. .. James McGrath

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!

Positively the last performance of this clever Australian Musical Combination.

MUSIC LOVERS OF BOMBAY! do not miss this great opportunity of hearing one of the finest Concert Companies OUR EMPIRE HAS PRODUCED.

MADAME MARION KEMP (Mus. Bac.) will sing "Ombra Mai Fui (Handel). "Land of hope and glory" (Elgar). "Ave Maria" (Gounod) with violin obligato by MISS IVY WIGMORE, A. R. C. M. "Abide with me" (Liddle).

MR. HAROLD PROCTOR—..solo pianist—will play "Prelude" (Rachmanoff).

MR. FRANCIS HALLS will sing "Ho! Ho! Hear the wild wind blow" (Matttei) and Toreador song from "Carmen" (by request).

Miss IVY WIGMORE, A. R. C. M., Violinist, will play Poeme Hongroise (Lederer) and "Saltarella" (Giudo Papini).

Popular Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

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will dance
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MR. HARRY RUSSON
will sing
"Fuzzy Wuzzy" Kipling.

MR. STANLEY VILVEN
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(a) Julia's Hair Herrick.
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will play
"Spanish Dance" Sarasati.

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will dance
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MR. HARRY RUSSON
will sing
"Spotty" Henniquin.

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will sing
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MR. HUMPHREY BISHOP
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		Kobe

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President, Consolidated Mutual Co.

So Ten Thousand Rupees is the paltry sum you expect to pay for my "arrest." You poor fool! You and yours will pay a hundred times Ten Thousand Rupees to me. I'm tired of killing off your clients. Yours will be the next life to pay the toll. You possess entirely too much wealth to remain any longer on this earth. To be brief, you are worth more to me as a corpse than as a living man.

THE CLUTCHING HAND.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 3nd December 1915 was 30.191 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in
FRI.	3	m 7 29	26 2	3	m 1 40	20 7
		8 53a	27 0		2 11a	16 8
SAT.	4	m 8 25	26 7	4	m 2 40	20 2
		9 46a	28 3		54a	15 6
SUN	5	m 9 19	27 0	5	m	19
		10 35a	29 5		3 33a	14 5
MON	6	m 10 12	27 4	6	m 4 27	19 3
		11 22a	30 3		4 23a	13 9
TU	7	m 11 4	27 7	7	m 5 18	18 15
					5 9a	13 0
WED	8	m 0 8	30 8	8	6 8	18 6
		11 55a	27 7		5 56a	13 6
THUR	9	m 0 54	30 9	9	m 6 59	18 8
		0 47a	27 3		6 44a	14 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 3 (Friday)	,, 6h. 56m.	,, 6h. 0m
,, 4 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 57m.	,, 6h. 0m
,, 5 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 57m.	,, 6h. 0m
,, 6 (Monday)	,, 6h. 58m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 7 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 59m.	,, 6h. 1m
,, 8 (Wednesday)	,, 6h 59m.	,, 6h. 1m
,, 9 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 1m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st. 11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	30th. 3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	,, December	6th. 11h	32-7 p.m.
First Quarter	,,	13th. 5h	8-4 p.m.

The police have put up three Moplahs before Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S., Special Assistant Magistrate of Malapuram, for trial in connection with the recent disturbance at Pandalore, Ernad. There are six cases in all against the accused and witnesses for prosecution number 43. The case, which has created a good deal of sensation, is now being heard at Feroke. Large crowds of Moplahs from Ernad and Walluvanad have flocked to hear the proceedings.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 3.

The disturbed conditions in the Bay developed slightly and a fall of six inches rain is reported from Port Blair. Light rainfall also occurred in Central Burma, the only large amount, one and a half inches, being at Yamethin.

Forecast:—Some increase of rainfall in Burma.

REPORT OF EARTHQUAKE.

A shock of moderate intensity at its origin, about one thousand miles away, was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 8 hours 13 minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd December 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperature are in defect except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry over the whole of the reporting area and is likely to continue so with the exception possibly of the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 3rd of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 A. M.	Rain past 24 hours	Total fall from 1st June to 8 A.M.	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	81.0	70.5	76	..	0	—0.37
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	0	..
Rawalpindi	74.2	35.5	59	..	0	—0.26
Lahore	76.8	42.5	88	..	0	—0.09
Hissar	78.8	45.1	53	..	0	..
Ambala	76.9	39.3	80	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	76.6	50.7	45	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.4	48.3	47	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	79.2	44.9	62	..	0	—0.15
Jhansi	79.6	45.8	41	..	0.01	—0.10
Cawnpore	77.6	47.1	70	..	0	—0.32
Allahabad	77.8	48.8	66	..	0	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	81.5	47.2	55	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	81.6	64.6	80	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	81.2	45.2	46	..	0	—0.15
Jaipur	81.7	47.1	38	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	82.2	53.6	44	..	0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	55.0	33	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	89.1	63.7	80	..	0	0
Veraval	86.9	63.8	33	..	0	—0.20
Rajkot	89.9	51.9	22	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	88.6	56.0	30	..	0	—0.19
Surat	88.9	57.3	39	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	91.2	58.7	24	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	91.9	52.6	31	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	80.6	46.0	47	..	0	—0.15
Indore	80.4	46.1	47	..	0.11	—0.22
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.9	45.8	69	..	0.05	—0.38
Sangor	76.8	50.8	49	..	0.09	—0.31
Hoshangabad	79.5	48.0	57	..	0	—0.43
Khandwa	82.8	44.7	59	..	0	—0.30
Akola	84.6	46.4	48	..	0.46	0.03
Amroati	82.3	57.2	37	..	0	—0.51
Nagpur	80.5	49.8	56	..	0	—0.48
Chanda	80.3	47.0	77	..	0.62	—0.15
Raipur	78.1	52.6	71	..	0.38	—0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.7	72.4	51	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	91.6	67.1	30	..	0.81	—0.35
Mormugao	82.6	66.6	66	..	0.94	—0.02
Karwar	87.7	60.9	72	..	1.07	—0.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.9	45.1	50	..	0.15	—0.26
Ahmednagar	79.1	51.5	39	..	0.70	0.19
Poona	82.5	47.3	65	..	0.33	—0.52
Sholapur	84.3	53.3	39	..	0.39	—0.02
Bijapur	80.9	48.3	42	..	0.39	—0.52
Belgaum	80.3	54.3	42	..	0.94	—0.57
Aurangabad	80.6	53.3	35	..	0.84	0.16
Nizamabad (Badur.)	81.8	48.2	69	..	0.78	0.15
Hyderabad	81.9	55.3	47	..	0.79	—0.12
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.1	65.5	55	..	8.15	5.29
Calicut	85.4	69.3	79	..	13.62	8.08
Cochin	90.1	71.7	64	..	8.29	1.61
Colombo	85.4	74.5	87	..	26.04	13.25
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.3	65.2	80	..	20.73	15.48
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	85.0	63.3	73	..	9.32	5.90
Madras	83.5	69.1	78	..	20.79	7.19
Bangalore	77.1	58.4	77	..	3.31	0.42
Coimbatore	82.8	62.1	73	..	6.09	2.74
Trichinopoly	85.1	67.2	57	..	9.86	4.66
Negapatam	83.4	73.7	93	..	13.94	—2.95

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.956	Inches
Temperature of Air	80.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.9	,,
Dew Point	61.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.529	,,
Extent or cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7	,,
Minimum do. do.	74.6	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, ESE, WNW,	
Movement of Wind do. do.	180	Miles

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COMMERCIAL.

MICA AND MICA-MINING.

Not the least interesting and important of India's minor industries, says the "Indiaman," is the mining of mica, of which the peninsula can boast the most deposits in the world. The mineral itself is very widely diffused and plentiful, owing that it enters largely into the composition of granite, mica slate and other rocks, the veins and fissures of which it also frequently fills. Being the most delicate mineral in the granite or other rock in which it occurs, mica is necessarily the first to show the effects of crushing earth movements, and these latter consequently, throughout the world, have been the means of destroying quantities of the valuable deposit. It is, therefore, only in countries and districts which have enjoyed a long and unvaried geological history and exceptional stability that mica is found in form and quantity of really marketable value. In India its most common occurrence is as a constituent of granite in dyke-like masses, lenses or veins of the Dharwar system of rocks.

The main mica-bearing region of the United States of America—the only country which has even been a serious competitor with India for the first place in the mica market—owes its value to a similar cause. The crystalline mass, with its included pegmatitis, stretching from Georgia to Virginia, has been, like the Dharwar rocks, a stable and solid mass, without serious geological disturbance, since the early Palæozoic age.

MICA-BEARING AREAS.

The pegmatites were formed by the consolidation of the injections of granite materials, which, originating in the still fluid granite, deep down, were pressed into the cracks of the already solidified granite and rocks above. Assisting this igneous action, aqueous agencies also worked for the final formation of these important veins. In India, as in the mica-bearing areas of America, the pegmatites are found associated with mica schists, quartzites and other schistose rocks. Into these schists the pegmatites have been introduced, generally along, but sometimes across, the foliation, in the form of thin sheets, lenticular bodies or large thick bosses. The common disposition in sheets of the mica-bearing pegmatites appears to have been very generally overlooked by miners in India, and this perhaps is largely responsible for the exceedingly wasteful and primitive system of mining—to which fuller reference will be made later—still practised in the peninsula, even under European auspices.

The most important mica bearing areas of India are the Gaya and Hazaribag districts, in Bihar; Nellore and Nilgiri, in Madras; the Sikkim border of Tibet, about six or seven miles below the line of perpetual snow; Chota Udaipur, in Bombay; Rewa State, in Central India; Balaghat, Bastar and Bilaspur, in the Central Provinces; Salem, Trichinopoly and Travancore, in Madras; Gurgaon and Kangra, in the Punjab; the Aimer, Jaipur, Kissengarh and Tonk, in Rajputana; and certain parts of Burma, Coorg, and Mysore.

CRUDE MINING METHODS.

In very few of these regions, however, have there been systematic surveys and mining. Beyond the more or less active exploration for the many and rare minerals—pitchblende, tourmaline, cassiterite, columbite, uranium ochre, zircon and others usually occurring in association with mica—this has been almost absolutely neglected. With few exceptions, the mines are shallow, most of them being mere excavations in which practically nothing has been done towards following the pegmatite sheets along the strike. Work has been carried on only so far as the deposits of mica could be traced, and large quantities of pegmatite containing mica doubtless quite as good as that removed, and other valuable minerals, still remain untouched. Of the methods employed ordinarily in mica-mining, we find in a recent issue of "Commerce," of Calcutta, a scathing indictment, contributed by Mr. B. B. Ghosha, a mining engineer, who has evidently devoted much study to the subject. The mining methods heretofore practised in India, he remarks, are most crude and old except for a very few exceptions. Thus, in Nellore the mineral is raised in open quarries, while in Bengal the mica is followed from crystal to crystal along worm-like holes. The former pretice is capable of improvement, but the latter can best be improved by its abolition. The Indian miners are generally very loath to adopt new methods, and prefer, as in everything else, to adopt the old crude methods. They can work in the most confined space and fetid air, and if left to themselves never think of straightening or enlarging their burrows, unless a deposit of mica tempts them. Thus, in the whole mica-mining area of Bihar, with perhaps one exception, there is not a single vertical shaft, not a single drive or cross-cut to show that the miners have appreciated the actual disposition of the pegmatite as normal intrusive sheets, and, notwithstanding the favourably shaped natural contours of the ground, there is not a single adit for the removal of the water. The means adopted for ensuring the safety of the miners are most crude, almost nil, and there are no arrangements for ventilating the deep narrow holes, which became dangerous by the use of smoky oil lamps and explosives, and which are crowded by the workers. In order to reduce the fouling of the air, the blasting is generally done as the last operation of the evening and the mines are left for the night; as result much of the mica left in the mine is stolen. There being no arrangement for systematic mine pumps, the works stop during the monsoon, and every morning a good deal of the miners' time is wasted in removing the water that percolates into the mines during the night. The present practice of sinking on the pegmatic leads to great destruction of good mica, for a single blow with a pick or a hole bored for blasting through a mica "book" may result in the loss of many rupees.

POSITION OF THE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Ghosha not only offers many valuable and, apparently, quite feasible suggestions in respect of improved mining methods, but also demonstrates the imperfections of the manner in which the mica is ordinarily prepared for the market. This, obviously, is not only wasteful in itself, but also involves the non-utilisation of many much-needed and valuable by-products.

The Indian mica industry is at present suffering severely, owing to the absence of foreign buying consequent on the war. The German market, formerly the largest consumer, because of the many uses to which mica is put in connection with electrical plant, is, of course, absolutely closed, and the same remark applies practically to the whole of continental Europe. Present conditions, however, should not depress unduly persons interested in the industry. They might do worse than devote the enforced period of inaction to a study of more efficient and scientific methods than have been heretofore associated with their operations.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Dec 2nd

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10.000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,900
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..
" " Imports	.. .. ..	5,000
Do. Americans	.. ..	7.35—10
Egyptian	.. ..	9.65—10

New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at closing time.)

	Jan.	12 42—1
	Mar.	12.72 unchgd
New York Official noon call	Jan.	12 76—7
	Mar.	12.65—7
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan	12.35 unchgd
	Mar.	12.64—1

Liverpool, Dec 3rd.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Estimated Sales	10 000
Total Imports	24,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price
Dec.	7 30
D.-J.	7 28
J.-F.	7 27
F. M.	7 25
M.-A.	7 23
A.-M.	7 22
M.-J.	7 20
J.-J.	7 17
J.-A.	7 14
A.-S.	6 99
S.-O.	6 85
O.-N.	6,81

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Dec 2nd

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close
December	7 31	3
Dec.-Jan.	7 29	3
Jan.-Feb.	7 28	3
Feb.-March	7 26	3
March-April	7 24	4
April-May	7 23	3
May-June	7 21	4
June-July	7 18	3
July-Aug.	7 15	3
Aug.-Sept.	7 10	4
Sept.-Oct.	6.86	7
Oct.-Nov.	6.82	8

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec 2nd

M. G. Bengal Good	5 05
" " Fully Good	5 20
" " Fine	5 35
M. G. No. 1 Comra Good	5 50
" " Fine	5 80
" Broach Good	6 50
" " Fully Good	6 65
" " Fine	6 80
" Scinde Good	5.00
" " Fully Good	5 15
" " Fine	5.30

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec 2nd

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Bales. 30,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" " to Continent ..	5,000
Futures at New York January ..	12.30—11
Futures at New York March ..	12.60—10
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.40—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans January	12.24—11
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.53—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.70.60
Silver Commercial Bars ..	55½

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London Dec. 2nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	51,200,000	Dec.	1,300,000
Public Deposits .	50,400,000	Dec.	1,700,000
Other do. .	93,500,000	Inc.	8,900,000
Govt. Securities .	29,800,000	Inc.	10,900,000
Other do. .	96,500,000	Dec.	1,900,000
Notes and Gold .	35,400,000	Dec.	2,200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 25% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec 2nd

Bar Silver Spot	26 11/16—¼

Closing Tone of Silver:—China is profit taking.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	5¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5¼
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5¾
" " " 6 " ..	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4
7 day market loans	4⅜

Unchanged.

Consols 2½ %	57⅜ E.
Rupee Paper 3½%	55¼ nominal
Indian Stock Sterling Loan 3½% ..	80⅜
Government Securities 5%	99½
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27 51+10
Transfer deferred on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000	@ ¼ 1/32.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 2nd

3½ % 1925—1928	£87⅜+⅛
4½ % 1925—1945	£97+1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 2nd.

No Sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates for Australian Wheats are—

Jan. Paid. Sailing ship	58/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Buyers, unchanged 48

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Dec.-Jan Value unchgd.	61
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Dec. Jan Sellers	67/6+1s
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs ex Ship Dec Jan. Sellers ..	61/3+9d
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Dec. Sellers, unchgd.	68 3
Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. sellers	66/0
Toria Rapeseed:—New Terms, Dec.-Jan. Sellers	..61+9d

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	..62/6 unchgd

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull buyers	£10-5-0+1s-3d

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£98 unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	.. £79½—
Copper Braziers	£111 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	12¼ unchgd
Hard Spelter Nominal.	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool .. .. unchgd.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchd.	£23/10
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£4/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Buyers.	2/10½
Ceylon Rubber Jan.	3/1 to 3/2½

PETROLEUM.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gls.	3 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 8 0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3 12 0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 6 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3 7 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 1 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair	4 9 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4 15 0
Anchor Cases per case	5 1 0
Shell Cases per case	5 8 0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

In sympathy with easier advices from the other side our market to-day was Rs. 2-8 lower.

A fair amount of business was put through in New Broach in the early afternoon and a moderate business was reported in New Akolas at Colaba.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal January 222.
Fine Akola January 248.
Good Broach April 284.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	286	Apr. 1916
M.G. Rengals	232	222	..	Jan 1916
M.G. Bengals	232	..	..	Dec 91
M.G. Sind Punjab	224	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	252	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	268	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	265	..	..	"
M.G. Chanda	259	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Kham	..	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	"
M.G. Chamarsaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	"
M.G. Omrawatee	..	..	..	"
M.G. Western	..	..	..	"
M.G. Western	..	..	..	"
M.G. Bhamankote	..	..	..	"
M.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO. LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 3rd 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growth.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	230	224	..	Ready N. C
Bengals (M.G.)	248	236	224	..	Ready N. C
Scinde-Punjab	248	231	222	..	1/25 Jan '16
Scinde-Punjab	..	224	220	..	Ready N. C
Broach (M.G.)	..	225	217	..	1/25 Jan '16
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	248	228	..	Ready N. C
Barsee (M. G.)	..	232	220	..	1/25 Jan '16
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	2 0	..	Ready. C
Jamra (M. G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Jamra (M. G.) (Pal-Staple)	..	248	240	..	Ready N. C
Akola Khans	..	..	..	..	..
Paranda (M.G.)	..	251	243	..	Ready N. C
Experimental descriptions (M.G.)	..	215	240	..	1/25 Jan '16
Experimental descriptions (M.G.)	..	253	245	..	Ready N. C
Jhamankatim (M.G.)	..	25	243	..	1/25 Jan '16
Wardha (M.G.)	..	257	249	..	Ready N. C
Wardha (M.G.)	..	253	247	..	1/25 Jan '16
Hinganghat (M.G.)	..	291	286	..	Ready N. C
Hinganghat (M.G.)	..	261	253	..	1/25 Jan '16
Nagpore	..	269	260	..	Ready N. C
Kampti (M.G.)	..	266	258	..	1/25 Jan '16
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	Ready N. C
Broach (M. G.)	..	270	262	..	1/25 Jan. 16
Broach (M. G.)	..	294	..	..	March
Mathia (M.G.)	..	291	..	284	1/25 Jan 16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	231	220	..	1/25 Jan 16
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	245	Ready O. C
Sawed. Dharwar	..	..	..	256	Ready O. C
Western (M.G.)	..	..	..	246	Ready O. C
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	241	Ready O. C
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	258	Ready O. C

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jantra Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of maccaum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 2nd December, 1915:—

Cotton	11,295 Bales
Wheat	18 267 cwts
Linseed	3,968 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,512 "
Gingellyseed	6,321 "
Poppyseed	702 "
Groundnuts	387 "
Castorseed	3,179 "
Rice	11,082 "
Cottonseed	8,902 "
Gram	3,584 "
Joowar	2 732 "
Maize	106 "
Barley	805 "

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative and see how much brighter things look. D.10

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 3rd—5-30 p.m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46	0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45	8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45	0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7	0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8	4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8	0 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	44	8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	43	0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	42	0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	39	0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7	15 0	8 7 0
Groundnuts	37	0 0	....
Mowraseed	3	14 0	4 4 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	11	9
Linseed May	9	6	9
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	44	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0

Castorseed ... Ready Rs. 7.6 per cwt Forward March Rs. 7.3 per cwt.

Cottonseed ... Rs. 20 per candy Bazaar Terms.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s Do	189½ Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong	141
Do. Shanghai	189½
60 d-s Yokohama	155½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25 8 0
Australian Do	24 8 6
Bombay Do	24 7 0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1 0
English Dragons	15 3 6
Silver ex-duty Ready	65-7-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened somewhat weak to-day but later on revived. Tata Iron and Steel shares presented a healthy tone.

Tata shares for January delivery Davids sold at Rs. 511½. Exchange at Rs. 4-9 and Commissions at Rs. 655.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,625 improved to Rs. 1,628½ but closed at Rs. 1,610

Mahamyas were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,310 to Rs. 1,325.

Ashtamis were placed at Rs. 1,900 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,482½.

Rastoormanus moved up to Rs. 78 and good in demand at this rate at the close.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 2,275. Crescent at Rs. 1012 and Edwards Sassoons at Rs. 212½.

Rangoon Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 935.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,347½. Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 561.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,180.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 216½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 107. Deferred opened at Rs. 250 but before closed advanced to Rs. 255.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 84.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1 000 000 offered for sale on Friday, the 3rd December 1915.

Major C. L. Perrin 76th Punjabis, late Adjutant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, (and husband of Alice Perrin the novelist), and Captain H. C. West, S. Battery whose names appear in yesterday's casualty list from Mesopotamia, were both very well known at this station.

ON BEING BLOWN UP.

A SUFFERER'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS SENSATIONS.

The following appears in the "Westminster Gazette":—

Having survived the interesting, though in these days unfortunately not unique, experience of being the centre of a bomb explosion, I find the general public seems as a rule intensely interested to know what it feels like to be blown up. My reply always is that it is infinitely preferable to being blown up by the brigadier. There is something so satisfying about being blown up by a bomb. You feel you have at last really accomplished something, and enter upon a whole new field of sensations and experiences. This is what happened in my case.

One Sunday afternoon I was gently placing in position for firing one of the rocket-like grenades that are shot from rifle barrels, and explode on contact with the ground, when suddenly there was a tremendous shattering roar, a blaze of blinding red light, in the middle of which I found myself realising that something had occurred and wondering if I had been by any chance hit, and then I pulled myself together several yards away from the place in which I had been standing. Dialogue somewhat as follows: "Bring stretcher there; hurry up!" It is peculiar how strange it sounds when your own stretcher is ordered. "I suppose I'm hit; where is it?" "That's all right, sir; no, don't look down." "Oh, hand is it? Blown to blazes, I suppose." "Yes, sir."

Then comes the sensation of apparently endless miles, down communication trenches and down hard jolty roads, which one has travelled so many times before on one's own boot-leather. Long before the motor-ambulance is reached the swinging jolt of the stretcher has become such an obsession of the nerves that one could cry aloud, not from the pain of it, but from its mere repetition. Then the sensation of real jolting over the French roads, and you curse the cobbles as you never cursed them before, even when in full marching kit at the heat of day. And lastly, the sweet sensation of utter rest in a snow-white hospital ward, such rest as you have not known for months that have seemed years, a dose of morphia and the glorious knowledge that you have "done your bit," and that your name will surely appear in the Roll of Honour next week.

THE TORMENTS OF A NARROW ESCAPE.

So much for the excitements of being blown up, but I do not think they compare for a moment with the moral torments of the man who is nearly but not quite blown skywards. One nice dark night not so very long ago an officer and sergeant set out from our trench with the object of reconnoitring the German lines, which at this point were some two hundred yards distant. The expedition was almost too successful, for without the slightest warning the couple found themselves on the very brink of an advanced and excellently concealed German work, the existence of which had never even been suspected. In the words of the officer concerned, "We flopped." But the flop was not quick enough. Fritz had evidently been roused by their approach, for as they lay there, afraid to breathe, "with the coldest feet in the whole wide world," a nasty heavy bomb landed smack in the middle of the subaltern's back, and there it remained, without exploding, the victim much too terrified of the possible consequences to dare shake it off. Still they lay like mummies, "there being nothing else to do." Then came a second bomb, hit the sergeant on the boot, rolled some yards down a heavensent slope, and there blew up, numbing the legs of both men. By this time the owners of the trench had evidently satisfied themselves that they were a victim to "trench nerves," a complaint common to all troops after continuous holding of trenches, when a man begins to "see things" at night, and no more bombs were thrown. For five more racking minutes the two lay still, "there being nothing else to do," and then, feeling they had enjoyed sufficient advertisement for one evening, crept silently homewards. Yet compared with some that experience is tameness itself.

KIPLING SCRAP BOOKS.

In connection with the above, it has been decided to hold an exhibition of all the books received, at the Women's Branch Depot on December 20th. Prizes have been offered by three ladies for the books adjudged to be the best. Those desiring to compete are requested to send their exhibits clearly marked with their names and addresses to the Women's Branch, Mayo Road, before December 17th.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has kindly consented to give away the prizes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6.

Jehangir	Lewis	Jeddah
Fenay Bridge	Benton	Port Said,
Selwedagon	Gentles	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3.

Sildra	Brva	Calcutta.

S S. Fenny Bridge:—The steamer Fenny Bridge, 2,380 tons, Captain J. H. Bruton, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, which port she left on the 18th ultimo, in ballast and two saloon passengers.

S. S. Schwedagon:—The steamer Schwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain A. G. Gentles, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of oil on board.

Friday, 3rd December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A. Inaho Maru	Wakaya a	O. S. Kaisha
C. & R. Roath	Hitchman	J. Mackintosh & Co
D & E Kumakura Mar	Higo	N Y Kaisha
H Sardar	Ookerji	Persian S. N Co
F. Sherries	Angus	Dhanji & Sons.
G Irrawadi		B S N Co
N. alm	Lawen	W & A. G & Co
Q. Singaporian	Saunderson	S. Tyebji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati		B S N Co
Poona		B. S. N Co
Satraoji		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Rajput	Thomson	T M & Co.
2 Roselle	Couch	W. & A G & Co.
7 Java Maru	Enochami	O. S. Kaisha
8 Salma	Ramsden	F C & Co
9 Dido	Wilkinson	J. Finlay & Co
10 & 11 Dara	Hatcell	T M C
12 & 13 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Salsette	Armitage	P & O. S. N. & Co
4 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Canara	Rose	M. Co
6 Ocholaria	Armour	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abella		W. & A. G. & Co
Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barceta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
City of New Castle	Abram	W. & A. G. & Co
Begum		T. M & Co
Fennay Bridge	Brut n	
Havildar	Park	T M & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtenay	T M C
Maur	Jhonsen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Qaeda	Nelson	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
Hisaldr	Oakes	T. M. & Co
Schwedagon	Gentles	

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Skerries (s) 800 bales cotton fly H. E. Bodo & Sons, 45 cwt. old rubber S. E. Patell.

Scindia (s) 750 cwt. raisins R. Giwandas & Co, 90 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 900 cwt. mustard seed R. Giwandas & Co. 110 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

Dara (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 5 hogsheads Indian chutney F. Nowroji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 700 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 130 cwt. kismiss R. C. Nazir & Co, 338 cwt. casscin Duncan Strutton & Co, 200 cwt. buffalo horns E. Sewji, 200 cwt. buffalo horns V. Esmail & Co.

NEW YORK.

Fenay (s) 2,000 cwt. raisins R. Giwandas & Co.

Bridge (s) 1,000 cwt. ajwan seed Volkart Bros, 8,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Dara (s) 63 cwt. gum olibanum M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Nairu (s) 4,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros. 6,000 cwt. cotton seed Volkart Bros. 19,500 Ralli Bros.

Roath (s) 24,024 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co. 250 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co.

Rosalie (s) 2,009 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru (s) 400 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co, 281 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co 500 bales cotton T. Yunsa.

Inaho Maru (s) 1,124 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 1,600 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 1,300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

Inaho Maru (s) 20 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Inaho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Inaho Maru (s) 685 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Inaho Maru (s) 257 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 3.

S. S. Maur from Bangkok Agents. F. F. Campbell & Co.—38 boxes specie, 5 bundles raw silk, 4,716 bundles 65,003 pieces woodteak, 16,813 pieces wood-timber other than teak.

S. S. Kamakura Maru from Kobe Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—144 cases iron sulphate, 25 cases sulphur, 30 cases glass mirror, 121 cases glass bottles, 158 cases glass chimney, 12 cases glass tumblers, 5 cases glass globes, 4 cases cotton blankets, 5 cases cotton rope, 148 cases cotton hoseiry, 232 cases 20 bales cotton goods, 25 cases wax, 21 cases enamelware, 18 cases knitted goods 356 cases porcelainware, 1 case camera, 1 case rubber tyres, 51 cases beer, 82 cases preserves, 69 cases soap, 4 cases cycle parts, 50 casks cement, 8 cases rubber goods, 576 cases camphor, 15 cases woollen gloves, 69 cases silk yarn, 23 cases nickelware, 41 bags rice, 275 bundles ginger, 4 cases hairdye, 2 cases starch, 22 cases umbrella stick, 21 tubs 10 casks soy, 144 bags beans, 3 cases leather goods, 41 cases provisions, 43 cases 200 bales cotton yarn 950 bundles 965 pieces lumber 21 cases medicine, 20 drums bleaching powder, 5 cases glass bangles, 15 cases crucibles, 28 cases China figures, 5 cases alminium and brass leaf, 33 cases 307 crates clocks, 11 cases codliver oil, 1 case vegetable oil, 21 cases peppermint crystal 11 cases quinine, 198 bags damer bater, 349 bundles rattans, 100 cases pines 10 cases gambier 20 bags tapioca, 109 bags nutmegs, 57 bundles 36 cases gum benjamin 33 bundles leaves, 62 bags pepper, 29 cases mace, 16 bags cubebs, 878 bags betelnuts 82 bales matting, 2 cases cigars, 30 bundles tarpaulins, 140 coils rope, 150 bags sugar candy, 7,925 pieces planks, 1,227 bags sago flour, 1,200 cases cassia, 35 bundles gunnies, 11 bags cardamoms, 7 bags copra, 59 pieces 25 bags zinc, 454 cases tea.

"SCANDINAVIA"
COTTON BELTING
STRONGER AND CHEAPER
THAN LEATHER.
BOMBAY TRADING CO.
PYDOWNIE,
BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

BURNLEY BEAT AVERTON.

LEAGUE TABLES.

Groves was the outstanding player in the match between The Arsenal and Brentford at Highbury, where the play was cleverly contested. Two of the three goals obtained by The Arsenal were registered by Groves, who scored once in each half of the game, and was a constant source of danger to the defence of Brentford. For the latter club Malcolm, of Middlesbrugh, played very finely, but Lieutenant Sloley was somewhat below the standard of his usual form. Still, the game was a capital one, and victory went to the better side. There was some doubt, up till close to the time for the kick-off at Homerton, about the teams to do duty for Clapton Orient and Queen's Park Rangers, but ultimately the elevens were completed. With so many of the best players of each side absent it could not be expected that the game would reach a high standard, and as a matter of fact, the play was never of really good class. The Rangers were not only more persistent than the Orient, but they shot better and it was this latter attribute that won them the game. Hicks did better than on his previous appearances for the Kensal Rise club, and Wake was very prominent in the middle line of the winners. Another moderate game was that at Selhurst, but the supporters of Croydon Common had some satisfaction, for the home side managed to divide points with the better-fancid West Ham team, each side scoring one goal.

AN ALL-IMPORTANT ENCOUNTER.

Notts County returned to winning form and, by gaining a substantial victory of five clear goals over Derby County, retains its lead in the Midland Section of the League. The all-important encounter between Notts Forest and Leicester Fosse ended in a win for the former team by 3 goals to 1, and thus the Forest takes second place in the table to its fellow-town club. Bradford lost at Huddersfield, but Barmsley overcame Lincoln City—the only club, so far, to beat Notts County—and now the Fosse, Fradford, and Barnsley each has 11 points to its credit, though the first-named of the three has a game in hand. Sheffield Wednesday lost at Grimsby, and it certainly seems strange to see two such clubs as Derby County and the Wednesday at the foot of the table. Sheffield United had a good win and so did Bradford City, but neither has yet obtained double figures in points.

In the Lancashire Section Burnley considerably strengthened its position at the head of affairs by defeating Everton on the latter's ground and Manchester City became second on the list by virtue of a success at Bochdale by two clear goals. Everton and Rochdale were the only home teams in the section to suffer defeat and a noteworthy success was gained by the Boltoan Wanderers, who obtained their first success on their own ground, their opponents being the players from Stoke who had previously done so well that their club had figured second to Burnley. Preston North End has not yet won a match, but its encounter with the Athletic at Oldham brought its second point of the season—a quite unexpected result after the complete failure of the North End against Stockport County Stockport went down before Southport Central and the general form is perplexing. It is likely to remain so.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Positions of the Clubs to November 6th.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pts.
Chelsea	10..	7..	1..	2..	23..	8..	16
Millwall	10..	5..	2..	3..	24..	16..	13
Brentford	10..	5..	2..	3..	18..	15..	13
Arsenal	10..	5..	4..	1..	19..	15..	11
West Ham United	10..	4..	3..	3..	15..	13..	11
Tottenham Hotspur	10..	3..	4..	3..	17..	16..	9
Fulham	10..	4..	5..	1..	21..	20..	9
Watford	10..	4..	6..	0..	16..	19..	8
Queen's Park R.	10..	4..	6..	0..	11..	16..	8
Clapton Orient	10..	3..	5..	2..	9..	16..	8
Crystal Palace	10..	4..	6..	0..	14..	25..	8
Croydon Common	10..	2..	6..	2..	14..	23..	6

THE LEAGUE.

MIDLAND SECTION.

Positions of the Clubs to November 6th.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pts.
Notts County	9..	6..	1..	2..	21..	10..	15
Notts Forest	9..	6..	2..	1..	24..	14..	13
Leicester Fosse	9..	4..	2..	3..	16..	10..	11
Bradford	10..	5..	4..	1..	22..	19..	11
Barnsley	10..	5..	4..	1..	23..	24..	11
Leeds City	9..	5..	4..	0..	20..	18..	10
Huddersfield Town	9..	4..	3..	2..	16..	15..	10
Sheffield United	9..	3..	3..	3..	18..	16..	9
Lincoln City	10..	4..	5..	1..	22..	22..	9
Bradford City	9..	4..	5..	0..	17..	16..	8
Hull City	10..	3..	5..	2..	16..	22..	8
Grimsby Town	10..	2..	5..	3..	14..	22..	7
Derby County	10..	3..	6..	2..	17..	28..	6
Sheffield Wednesday	9..	2..	6..	1..	11..	10..	5

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Positions of the Clubs to November 6th.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pts
Burnley	10..	6..	1..	3..	35..	16..	15
Manchester City	10..	6..	2..	2..	22..	14..	14
Stoke	10..	5..	2..	3..	19..	14..	13
Everton	10..	6..	4..	0..	29..	20..	12
Bury	10..	5..	3..	2..	22..	21..	12
Southport Central	10..	5..	4..	1..	21..	11..	11
Oldham Athletic	10..	4..	3..	3..	19..	21..	11
Stockport County	10..	4..	4..	2..	16..	14..	10
Manchester United	10..	3..	3..	4..	19..	19..	10
Blackpool	10..	4..	5..	1..	2..	22..	9
Liverpool	10..	2..	4..	4..	15..	18..	8
Bolton Wanderers	10..	3..	6..	1..	20..	33..	7
Rochdale	10..	2..	6..	2..	10..	22..	6
Preston North End	10..	0..	8..	2..	6..	20..	2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Result to Saturday November 6th Inclusive.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Agt.	Pts.
Celtic	11..	9..	2..	0..	28..	10..	18
Rangers	9..	8..	1..	0..	28..	8..	16
Hearts	13..	7..	4..	2..	23..	16..	16
Morton	14..	7..	4..	1..	29..	14..	15
Patrick Thistle	11..	5..	2..	4..	22..	12..	14
Hamilton A.	12..	7..	5..	0..	25..	18..	14
Ayr. United	12..	5..	3..	4..	21..	16..	14
Motherwell	12..	6..	4..	2..	28..	21..	14
Kilmarnock	12..	4..	3..	5..	16..	12..	13
Dundee	12..	6..	5..	1..	17..	15..	13
St. Mirren	12..	6..	6..	0..	17..	19..	12
Clyde	12..	4..	5..	3..	16..	28..	11
Dumbarton	12..	4..	5..	3..	19..	27..	11
Queen's Park	12..	4..	6..	2..	15..	33..	10
Hibernians	12..	2..	6..	5..	12..	21..	9
Falkirk	12..	2..	5..	5..	11..	21..	9
Airdrieonians	12..	2..	6..	4..	12..	21..	8
Aberdeen	13..	1..	6..	6..	16..	28..	8
Third Lanark	12..	1..	5..	6..	6..	18..	
Raith Rovers	12..	0..	7..	5..	5..	19..	

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

H.E. LORD WILLINGDON'S TEAM.

The following is a complete list of his Excellency's Side (England) in the Match against India on 13th—15th December 1915:—

1. H. E. Lord Willingdon
2. Major J. G. Greig.
3. Mr. H. L. Simms.
4. Mr. F. A. Tarrant.
5. Capt. K. O. Goldie
6. Pvt. Newman.
7. Mr. M. G. Salter.
8. Pvt. Remnent
9. Mr. E. P. Hardy.
10. Mr. R. B. Carrick.
11. Pvt. Livesay
12. Capt. K. E. Cooper.

Reserve:—Mr. K. H. McCormack.

Umpire:—Mr. H. S. Comber.

Mr. S. C. C. Lee of Calcutta, Mr M Luce of Chapra and Capt. P. E. Johnson of Panch Marhi were asked to play but could not do so.

The game will start each day at 11 a.m. and the tiffin hour will be at 1.30.

PLAYERS—WHO IS WHO.

The following particulars about selected players will be of interest to our readers:—

1. H. E. Lord Willingdon—A very fine bat and field. Captained Eton, Cambridge and Sussex.
2. Major J. G. Greig—Played for Hampshire many years. His cricket in India is too well known to require further comment.
3. Mr. H. L. Simms—Played for Sussex and Gentlemen of England. His bowling performance in the last Presidency Match at Poona will be remembered.
4. Mr. F. A. Tarrant—Best all round cricketer in England. His name is well known out here.
5. Capt. K. O. Goldie—Played for Sussex, good bat and fast bowler, played in the last Presidency Match and made big scores.
6. Pvt. Newman—Played for Hampshire. Fast medium bowler. Coming from Allahabad. In Territorial Regiment 5th Hampshires.
7. Mr. M. G. Salter—Played for Gloucestershire and in numerous Presidency Matches, a fine bat. Coming from Indore.
8. Pvt. Remnent—Good steady bat and left-hand bowler. Generally goes in first for Hampshire. In the 5th Hampshire Territorial Regiment. Coming from Allahabad.
9. Mr. E. P. Hardy—Played for Yorkshire and in the last Presidency Match. A fine bat. Coming from Poona.
10. Mr. R. B. Carrick—One of the best all round cricketers in Madras Presidency. Coming from Madras.
11. Pvt. Livesay—Keeps wicket for Hampshire, very fine wicket keeper. In the 5th Hampshire Territorial Regiment.
12. Capt. Cooper—Good bat and field, distinguished himself in the last Presidency Match. Coming from Belgaum.

CRICKET AT ALIGARH.

M. A. O. COLLEGE, ALIGARH V MEERUT COLLEGE.

A cricket match was played at Aligarh on the 27th and 28th November between the M. A. O. College and Meerut College elevens. The match resulted in an easy victory for the M. A. O. College by an innings and 81 runs.

The following are the scores:—

M. A. O. COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Ashfaque Ali c Dya b Mahiuddin	44
Prince Hamidullah Khan b Masood	8
Masood Ibni Jalal l.b.w. Yaseen	60
Zaniul Ibad b Yaseen	18
Asad Ali b Masood	32
Murtaza Hosain c Mazbul b Mohinddin	16
Abdul Ahad c Paul b Mohiuddin	26
Kabeer Khan b Mohiuddin	1
Wazeer Ahmad (Capt.) l.b.w. Masood	8
Mumtaz Ali Khan b Masood	28
Abdul Jaleel not out	11
Extras	19
Total	267

MEERUT COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Masood Hasan c Asad b Wazeer	11
Shankar Sarup c Mauzur b Ashfaque	13
G. Mohiuddin c Mauzur b Jaleel	5
Yaseen not out	26
Maqbul c Masood b Jaleel	4
Fazal st. Prince b Ashfaque	6
Paul st. Prince b Wazeer	4
Dya c and b Ashfaque	8
G. Qadir b Wazeer	2
Bose b Wazeer	6
Mirza b Zani	1
Extras	19
Total	105

2nd Innings.

Yaseen c Prince b Wazeer	12
Shankar Sarup c Asad b Zani	2
G. Mohiuddin b Zani	7
Mazbul b Wazeer	28
Paul c Jaleel b Wazeer	2
Fazal c Asad b Jaleel	2
Dya b Wazeer	4
G. Qadir c Jaleel b Wazeer	10
Bose b Wazeer	0
Masood Hasan (Capt.) not out	10
Mirza c and b Wazeer	0
Extras	4
Total	81

The funeral of Captain St. J. V. Baker, which took place at Delhi yesterday morning, was largely attended, the 11th Lancers turning in force to pay their respects to their deceased officer. The firing party was supplied by the Territorials. Colonel Scott represented His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the funeral.

BOGUS MEDICAL DEGREES BILL.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION'S LETTER.

Dr. B. S. Shroff, President, Bombay Medical Union, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7819, dated the 8th October 1915, addressed to the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Medical Union, inviting the opinion of the Union on the provisions of a Bill to prevent the grant to unqualified persons of titles implying qualifications in Western Medical Science and the assumption and use by such persons of such titles together with Statement of Objects and Reasons.

I have been directed by the Union to inform you that the Bill as famed meets with its approval on the whole. The Union however respectfully ventures to suggest some additions and alterations in the Bill, in order to enlarge its scope and thus remedy other serious evils, existing at present in the profession greatly handicapping persons duly qualified to practise Western Medical Science. It is of the opinion that in addition to those persons who assume titles granted by unauthorised bodies, the Bill should include within its purview such others who designate themselves Doctors Physicians, Surgeons, Ophthalmic, Obstetric and Dental Surgeons, and who are not possessed of any training in Western Medical Science, and further the Bill should also take cognizance of the so-called specialists who pose as qualified medical men, without any qualifications as provided in the Schedule annexed to the Bill.

The Union begs to submit the following reasons in support of its view:—

There are at present in this city and elsewhere some unqualified persons practising as Physicians, Surgeons, Ophthalmic Obstetric, and Dental Surgeons, Electro-Therapeutists, Radiologists, etc. and also as specialists in various other branches of Western Medical Science. Some of them have had no Medical training at all, whilst others may have been employed in subordinate capacities by duly qualified men. These persons have managed to get admittance into recognised Medical Institutions in England, Europe and America no doubt by falsely representing themselves as duly qualified men and have been able to obtain therefrom certificates of attendance and training in various specialities. These men have been and are practising in Bombay and elsewhere as full-fledged specialists, with the result that the general public and even qualified Medical men have been unwittingly led to extend their support to them for the special requirements. Such persons are capable of perpetrating greater harm to the general public than even imperfectly qualified men or quacks in as much as several of them deal with powerful apparatus and appliances which though capable of great good in proper hands are calculated to do serious harm at the hands of those who are not qualified Medical men and who ipso facto are incapable of realising the mischief they may do through their ignorance.

New Institutions have sprung up under their supervision and direction, where various kinds of special treatments are undertaken, after being largely advertised and thus the lay public and even Medical men are imposed upon under the belief that such institutions are being conducted and the treatment applied by duly qualified men only. It is also a notorious fact that compounders, dispensers, and such other assistants of duly qualified persons start private practice and designate themselves as Doctors or even as specialists, and similar designations are assumed by persons following the Homoeopathic Ayurvedic and Unani systems. Much confusion thus arises in the lay mind, and the Public is not able to judge, who are, and who are not qualified to call themselves Doctors and Specialists.

Under these circumstances the Union suggests that no person who is not trained in the Western Medical Science and duly qualified should be allowed to designate himself as a Doctor, Physician Surgeon etc. and similarly no individual practising any of the above system should be allowed the use of similar designations. It should be made incumbent upon them to use the designation of Homoeopathic Practitioners Ayurvedic Vaids or Unani Hakims as the case may be.

The Union therefore respectfully suggests that the following words may be added to the definition and opening paragraph of the Bill after the words "titles":—"or designations implying such qualification" and also that a new clause be added to section (6) of the Bill after the clause "b" as under or on similar lines:—

(c) "Assumes or uses the designation of Doctor, Physician, Surgeon, Ophthalmic Obstetric, and Dental Surgeon or, Specialist, in Western Medical Science without holding any degree, diploma, license or other qualifications as provided in section (3) of the Bill.

In this connection I would refer here to the following Resolution passed unanimously by the Union and communicated to you in a letter dated the 6th August 1913:

"That this meeting of the Bombay Medical Union cordially approves of the proposed legislation by the Government of India regarding the use of Bogus Medical Degrees and respectfully begs to suggest that any Institutions granting titles, degrees, diplomas, or licenses entitling them to practise Medicine under the guise of some system of Medicine or other, but practically after imparting only a crude and imperfect education of Western System of Medical Science should also be brought within the purview of the proposed legislation."

While the Union has no desire that the practitioners belonging to the Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani system should be interfered with, it is constrained to invite the attention of Government to the fact that some of the Institutions purporting to train up persons in the above systems are bogus, and adopting nothing more than the most crude, imperfect and elementary methods of training in Western Medical Science without means and without appliances but with a thin veneer of their so-called systems. Thus another set of men is foisted upon the public who conform to no particular system, either of the West or the East. They assume high sounding Sanskrit or Urdu Designations and parade a string of letters after their names, open and conduct dispensaries modelled on Western lines and delude the public that they practise only the system of the East.

I have been directed by the Union to place the above views before the Government in the hope that the same will be favourably considered in connection with the present Bill. Though Bogus qualifications are detrimental to the interests of the general public, unqualified and untrained practice, as set forth above is calculated to do, and is in fact actually doing greater harm. The Union holds that it behoves Government to protect the public from such practitioners. It considers the present Bill to be a favourable opportunity for boldly grappling with a problem which is a great blot upon Medical practice in India and is likely to spread widely if not checked in time.

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AGRA ZAMINDARS' CONFERENCE.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S VISIT TO SESSION AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, which has more than 400 members, has been holding its annual session in Allahabad during the last few days. Sir James Meston paid a visit to one of its meetings and addressing the members in the vernacular wished the association every success and remarked that it filled a decided want in being able to voice the opinion of zamindars on matters of public importance and that its activities were likely to prove advantageous both to the zamindars and to the Government. His honour said he was pleased that so many landholders had become members.

EXCLUSION OF QUALIFIED INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to draw the attention of Government and authorities concerned to the objectionable methods adopted by some of the Government officials in advertising for the posts of subordinates required to work under them?

An advertisement is now appearing in local papers over the signature of the Director of Industries for Madras, inviting applications for the post of a foreman for a mechanic shop under his control the maximum salary of which is only Rs. 250 per month, but one of the qualifications demanded is that the candidates *must* have received European training! Reading between the lines this plainly means that Europeans only need apply. Some time ago the same gentleman advertised for a mechanical engineer as an assistant under him stipulating the same sort of European training!

These are not the only and isolated instances, but we are now accustomed to see advertisements appearing every now and then over the signatures of Government officials for subordinates and assistants worded in such a clever way in the disguise of demanding European training, as to deliberately delay legitimate and well qualified Indians from applying and competing for the posts; and I know of some instances in which high Government officers, without having in the least attempted to recruit suitable assistants from amongst Indians, actually reported to the Secretary of State, that men of such and such qualifications were not obtainable in India and requested him to send a man from England to fill up a vacancy.

Notwithstanding the fact that mechanical engineering has made great strides in this country and that large mechanical plants and works are now being managed very successfully by Indian mechanical engineers, I do not understand the reason why the Director of Industries for Madras should require a mechanic-foreman with European training, and would not give preference to Indian training. Could he possibly obtain a first-class European foreman for a paultry salary of Rs. 250? Are not our Indian mechanical engineers from our Engineering and Technical colleges trained by European staff qualified enough for this post? —Yours, etc.,

L. D. DESHPANDE.

Kandewadi, Girgaon,
Bombay, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

ALL-HINDU DINNER.

The Secretaries of the All Hindu Dinner send us the following communication:—

As some misapprehension prevails about the All Hindu Dinner during Christmas week, for which a committee has been formed with Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar as President, it is necessary to explain that invitations to the dinner will be issued without any distinction of class or caste, whether the guests are of the so called higher, backward or depressed classes, provided they are ladies and gentlemen of respectability in point of education, occupation or other like status in society which has no reference to caste, the object of the dinner being that *caste* as such should not operate as a bar to social intercourse.

It must also be made known that it will be a public dinner in the sense that those taking part in it will not fear publicity and court secrecy.

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MELLIN'S LACTO
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Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO BOMBAY.
Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London, E.

Pale girls and delicate mothers
are often depressed, nervous and tired because their blood is thin and poor. A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion drives out the weakness and restores the colour, vigour and the grace of health.
This pure strength-maker enriches the blood, nourishes the nerves and tones up the system as no other food can do.
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SCOTT'S Emulsion is cream-like in form—free from the objectionable taste and smell of ordinary cod liver oil—yet possessing nutritive properties to a far greater degree. If you decide to try SCOTT'S be sure to get the genuine
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Will protect children from weakness and wasting ailments.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Fair in aid of Girls' Friendly Society, Cama Hospital, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 5.

P and O. s.s. Arabia with English Mails, due at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.

Concert in aid of B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, 9 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.

Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses, Prize Day, Edwardes Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY Dec. 7.

Justices' Election of a Municipal Corporator in place of the late Sir P. M. Mehta ,Corporation Hall, 4 p.m. (B. T.)

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Meeting, Congress Pandal, Churchgate Station, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema. New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., commanding.

Dec. 4.

232—Enrolment. The undernamed having enrolled is taken on the strength of Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 8793 Vol. S. N. Powell.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay, Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

COLABA, Dec. 3.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, Commanding.

No. 1010. Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 5th instant.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. Spilling A. A.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt Binks H.T.

No. 1011. Parades.—All officers and sergeants will parade to-morrow 4th instant at Colaba North Battery at 7 a.m. for 7 5in. Gun Drill.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery on Tuesday next 7th instant at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters, Colaba, on Thursday 9th idem for 15pdr. X.K. Gun Drill.
NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 1012. Parades.—The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 5th instant at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Exercise.
Sunday 5th instant at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sd/. J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Members requiring copies of last season's Annual Reports may obtain the same on application at Headquarters.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Owen, V.D., and Officers, the Spring Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing from 6 to 8.

March	Le Reve Passe — Helmer
Overture	Ocean Pearls — Herman
Waltz	Soldatenlisder — Gung, 1
Selection	The Sunshine Girl — Rubens
Song	Land of Hope and Glory — Elgar
Musical Travestie	The Warblers — Perry
Selection	The Shamrock — Mydleton
Two-Step	Julie — Joyce

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music to-morrow at the Bandra Lands End, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), under the direction of Mr. P. C. Freitas:—

March	Le Galant Chevalier — P. Blancheton
Overture	French Comedy — Keler Bela
Waltz	The Pink Lady — Ivan Caryll
Selection	The Belle of New York — Godfrey
Duet	Liebesduo — A Love Duet — Faust
Serenata	Love in Idleness (Euph. Solo, — Macbeth
Valse	Phryne — Lehutta
Two-Step	Julie A. Plantation Idyll — Godfrey

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Major H. P. Strong and the Officer 108th Infantry, the Band of the 108th Infantry under the direction of Mr. E. Colonna, Bandmaster, will play this evening the following programme of music at the Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m.)

Overture	Youth and Vigour — Lauteusehlagem
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore — Sulivan
Waltz	Love Life in Holland — A. Joyce
Cha'Pisu	The Irish Wedding — Pueiner
Fantaria	A. Burlesque — Kappey
Two-Step	Ginger — M. Vurom

ARRIVAL OF THE HAJEES.

The steamer Jehangir, Captain E. R. Lewis, arrived here yesterday from Jeddah, which port she left on the 22nd ultimo, with 392 pilgrims on board.

TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The attendance of patients at the Dispensary in the month of November was as follows:—Males 684; Females 263; Children 37. Total 989.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers are requested to be present without fail at the Indian National Congress Pandal, Churchgate, Fort, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), toworrow for formation of batches and receiving instructions, &c.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices the Arya Mahila Samaj Mr. S. K. Naique will deliver a public lecture to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Prarthana Samaj Mandir on "An espouser of the female cause Prof. D. K. Karwe, B.A.," when ladies are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. The class is open to the public.

THE GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kandewadi, Girgaon, when the discussion on "An ideal of Indian Public Life" will be resumed. The meeting is open to the public.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Satyaneojee will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "Dharmu Sammelan."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. N. V. Mandlik presidng, when the expenditure side of the Budget estimates for the year 1916-17 was passed without modification.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of plague, small-pox or cholera occurred in Bombay, on Thursday. The total mortality during the day was 69, as compared with 65 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 65 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,921, out of which 10 were found to be plague-stricken.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

In consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5-30 p.m. to-day instead of on Friday the 3rd idem. As the sailing of the subsidiary steamer for the Gulf has been cancelled this week, mails will be closed only for Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Fao Mahommerah and Busra.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The lecture by Mr. H. G. D. Turnbull, fixed for to-day has been postponed till January 1916. On Sunday, the 5th instant, the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at 9 a.m. at their respective places. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, and the Junior Class by Mr. S. N. Gamadia.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

While Laxman and another man named Sambhu Yesu were sleeping in Mint Road on the morning of October 13th they were bitten by a mad dog. They were treated in the G. T. Hospital, and were advised to go to Kasauli for further treatment, but they refused to do so. Sambhu succumbed to hydrophobia on the 11th ultimo and Laxman died yesterday.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Denver Bill, one of the greatest novelty sharp-shooters in the world, is shortly to give an exciting and attractive performance with his vaudeville combination at the Rink. The exhibitions given by this company of real cowboys and Sioux Indians have nothing in common with the usual professional exhibitions. Their merits are dependent on the training of a natural kind, their aim being to acquaint the public with the matters and customs of the daily life of the Far West, by means of actual and realistic scenes from life. At each performance feats of marked skill and daring are introduced.

A MILL-HAND'S DEATH.

The Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning on the dead body of a Hindu boy named Ramchandra Sakharam, aged 17 years.

The deceased was working in the Sassoon Mills at Supari Bag, and worked on the third floor of the building. He went to work as usual on the morning of Thursday last, but did not turn up for his mid-day meal. A search was made and the deceased could not be found, but at 3-30 p.m. the liftman noticing the chain rather tight looked into the pit when he saw the deceased lying there. When he was taken out, he was quite dead. There was a door for the lift on each floor which had to slide upward vertically to be opened. Although it had to be opened only from the lift the boys managed to do this with a stick, though they were ordered not to do so. The lift was meant for goods only, and not for the mill hands.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers who have booked their passages per S. S. Salsette, leaving Bombay to-morrow:—

Ven. Archdeacon C. M. Barham, Miss Beaumont, Mr. D. S. Burns, Mr. H. C. Chisnell, Mr. S. G. City, Mr. F. R. Corson, Mr. W. Dobson, Mrs. Evetts, Mr. R. N. Farquharson, Mr. E. Garner, Miss M. M. Hardy, Mrs. Howell, Mr. J. S. Kadri, Mr. J. C. Laing, two Misses Lane, Hon. Mr. A. and Mrs. Mayhew and three children Mrs. Nickolson, Miss Rob, Mrs. Smallpiece, Miss Sorby, Miss E. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Burnside Mrs. George Duncan and 2 Infants Miss Gorden Kidd, Hon. Mr. Justice E. W. Ormond, Mrs. H. Kelman Hunt and maid, Mr. R. B. Meilne, Mr. Khenchand Maoomal, Mrs. S. M. Dustagir, Dr. J. Narr, Mrs. W. Turner Green, Mr. A. H. Lawrence, Mrs. S. T. Crump, Miss Wigfield, Mr. Arthur Bates, Miss Burnside, Mrs. Thorpe Waite and child Mr. H. R. Harris, Mrs. Fraser, and Infant, Mrs. Menzies, Mrs. Mace, Mrs. Body, Mrs. Cowper, Mrs. Unger, Mrs. Thorn.

DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, M. D.

"THE GREATEST LIVING ENTERTAINER"

Mr. Joseph Blascheck, the celebrated English Humourist, Entertainer and Elocutionist, will soon be paying a visit to Bombay with his extremely popular entertainment, "Society Snapshots," from the Queen's Hall, London. Mr. Blascheck, who toured Miss Ellen Terry through Australia and New Zealand, has entered into an arrangement with Mr. David E. D. Cohen who presented the "Follies" and several other attractions in Bombay. Mr. Cohen is now presenting this attraction in India and the Far East prior to Mr. Blascheck's departure for London. "The Times," London, calls Mr. Blascheck "the greatest living Entertainer and Humourist." The "Westminister Gazette," London, calls him "a genuine humourist—the cleverest performer appearing on the platform to-day. He is equally remarkable in comedy, tragedy, and pathos." Of Miss. Alyce Austin, the favourite Soprano Vocalist and Entertainer, who is included in this attraction, "Punch" says:—"Miss Austin sings, acts and plays to perfection—she is graceful, young and delightful to look upon—no set smile, but with a natural merry style of her own. She captivates us all."

Mr. Blascheck's Entertainment includes:—Selections from Shakespeare and the Great Poets. Monologues with musical accompaniment Humourous Studies and Snap-Shots from Life. Character Sketches and Dramatic and Humourous Recitals. Original Duets and Sketches. Songs at the Piano etc., etc.,

The great success and the remarkably favourable impression made by this finished elocutionist and gifted and versatile entertainer, have encouraged Mr. Cohen who only tours the best, to make arrangements for the forthcoming tour and he feels certain that the announcement will be welcomed by all those interested in the best class of refined entertainment and Bombay theatre goers will not fail to witness this great attraction and genius artist.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 3.

The Karachi freight market report is as follows:—There have been no booking or charters reported during the week. The tone of the market is firmer again and business continues very difficult.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

At the share market to-day although jute mill shares again monopolised the attention of the operators in the bazar, there was less activity in evidence and the market ruled somewhat irregular. Outside jute mill shares there was not much doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 23-4 (x. d.); Seebpore 34; Singaran 2-12, 3.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 305 to 306; Barnagore (ord) 89, 90; Belvedere (ord) to 300; Budge Budge (ord) 406 to 411; Clive (ord) 113-8 to 115; Delta (ord) 418; Empire (ord) 22-12; Fort William (ord) 99-8 to 102; Howrah (ord) 199 to 201; Hooghly (pref) 12-8; Kanknarrah (ord) 407 to 615; Kelvin (ord) 302 to 308; Lawrence (ord) 250 to 251; Naihati (ord) 243 to 244; Northbrook (ord) 22-8 to 23-4; Standard (ord) 304; Union (ord) 400 to 404.

Miscellaneous:—Port Shipping 18-4.

Government Securities:—Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 83-4, nominal and small lots were done at 83-12 to 84.

The machinery and plant of the late Nanjangud Gold Mine, Ltd., near Mysore City, were auctioned by Messrs. Oakes and Co., this week realizing remarkably good prices in view of the difficulties of importing mining plant. Bidders came from considerable distances to secure compressors, lathes and boilers.

RAMAKRISHNA SEVASHRAM, KANKHAL.

The Ramakrishna Sevashram ("Home of Service"), established in 1901 by the late Swami Vivekananda at Kankhal near Hardwar, the famous place of Hindu pilgrimage in the United Provinces, has been quietly and unostentatiously pursuing its work of relief of suffering among the thousands of poor and helpless pilgrims who flock to the place every year from all corners of India. The Sevashram is managed by members of the Ramakrishna Mission, who are mostly Sannyasins and youths who have consecrated their lives to the relief of suffering among the illiterate and helpless poor. The relief works opened by the Mission during recent famine times in Bengal, United Provinces and the Punjab, and at the time of the famous Kangra Valley earthquake and floods in Orissa and Bengal, proved very serviceable on those occasions. The Home of Service at Kankhal maintains a free indoor as well as outdoor dispensary, medical relief being given freely to all, without distinction of race or creed. Thousands of pilgrims are drawn to Hardwar every year by the sacred associations of the place and a large number of them, mostly the poor, fall easy victims to cholera, malaria, diarrhoea and such other epidemic diseases incidental to pilgrim cities. Last year 9,444 patients received outdoor relief, while the indoor patients numbered 211. Want of accommodation is preventing the Sevashram from extending its sphere of usefulness. The authorities, therefore, are appealing for funds to enable them to construct an outdoor dispensary on a newly acquired site in front of the Ashram, to add a General Ward for poor patients, to build a schoolhouse for the Night School for depressed classes, which is at present held on an open verandah of the dispensary, and for permanent maintenance charges of the whole institution. From last year's report we find that the Bombay Presidency and this city in particular, have been among the most generous supporters of the Sevashram. It is to be hoped that the appeal now issued for further help will meet with cheerful response from all charitable people.

TURKISH JEW'S RIGHT TO SUE.

DECISION OF RANGOON CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

The Chief Court gave its decision to-day on the point that has arisen here for the first time out of a suit brought by M. Meyer against Mrs. Lea in Toungoo Court for recovery of money due for goods sold and delivered her.

The plaintiff being a Turkish Jew born in Bagdad the Judge of Toungoo referred the question to the Chief Court as to the plaintiff's right to sue. The plaintiff, who is a shopkeeper, obtained a licence in April 1915 to continue his business. The Judge held he had no right to sue, but being doubtful of his decision, made a reference to the Chief Court. The Chief Court held on the ruling of Schoffenin v. Gollberg in the Times Law Report of October 22, 1915, that the plaintiff could sue.

AJMER PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Dec. 3.

At a well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Ajmer-Merwara, held at the Trevor Town Hall, Ajmer, under the Presidency of Rai Bahadur Mool Chand, a Provincial Congress Committee was formed and delegates were elected to the National Congress.

DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

A BRILLIANT INDIAN MEDICAL STUDENT.

By the English mail steamer Arabia due to arrive here to-morrow morning there returns to India a very successful Indian student in the person of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, who has had an exceptionally brilliant career at the University of London. His record of successes in securing various higher medical degrees culminating last year in winning the first place with a gold medal in the M. D. Examination of the London University, has been unique in the academic history of Indian students, and has gained for him a very high rank amongst our Indian medical graduates.

Passing his Matriculation Examination from the Amreli High School where he had gained numerous prizes and scholarships, young Jivraj came to Bombay and was taken up as a free-boarder in Sheth Varjivandas Madhavdas Kapol's Boarding School. As a student of the Grant Medical College, he passed all the examinations with honours, winning a scholarship in each of three successive years and during his fourth year's course, he beat the record by carrying away the Carnac Scholarship in Medicine, the Anderson Scholarship for General Proficiency, half of the Reid Scholarship in Midwifery, the Farish Scholarship in Medical Jurisprudence, the Goyal Shivram Scholarship in Surgery, the Cursetji Framji Khory Prize in Hygiene and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Prize in Pathology,—in fact all the scholarships and prizes available that year,—an event on which he was specially complimented by the then Chancellor.

He passed his final L. M. & S. in 1908, winning the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal in Medicine and Pathology. Having obtained the J. N. Tata Studentship and Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy Scholarship, he proceeded to England in 1909 for higher medical studies and joined the London Hospital. There he successfully obtained the degrees of M.B.B.S. and M.R.C.S. and also won a prize in Anatomy. He then passed the First F.R.C.S. and at the early age of 26 stood at the top in the M.D. Examination and was awarded a gold medal, finally securing the degree of M.R.C.P.; and for these rare achievements a public dinner was given in his honour at the Hotel Cecil by distinguished Indians resident in London. He was the first Indian after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century to be appointed a Clinical assistant in the various departments of the London Hospital where he subsequently acted as a Pathological assistant, as Assistant Director of the Clinical Laboratory and as an Assistant Clinical Pathologist. All these posts he filled with great ability and credit to himself.

Side by side with his brilliant University career both in Bombay and in London, he strenuously worked in numerous movements of public usefulness and has been an indefatigable champion of the cause of Indian students in the United Kingdom, giving them all necessary help and advice. He has been a General Secretary of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology. He was also for two years President of the London-Indian Association and had as such the honour of presiding when the late Mr. Gokhale delivered his inaugural address. After the declaration of the war in Europe, he has been an active supporter of the Indian Ambulance Corps and worked zealously with Mr. Gandhi. He laboriously worked in the cause of the Indian students for admission to the Officers' Training Corps. He was also appointed a member of the British Indian Congress Committee and a member of the Committee of the Indian Social Club in London, and he also rendered himself serviceable to the late Mr. Gokhale as well as to Mr. Gandhi during their sojourn in London in 1914.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS FACTORY.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon accompanied by Major Greig, Military Secretary and Captain Cannon, A.-D.-C., visited the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, berthed at No. 14, Victoria Dock, yesterday at 12 noon. Captain C. R. King and Captain Penny, Marine Superintendent of the Company, received her Excellency on board the Lhasa.

Lady Willingdon spent nearly half-an-hour in inspecting the ship and afterwards motored down to the Alexandra Docks and paid a visit to the Embarkation Office.

Lady Willingdon afterwards visited the transports Amball'a and Ellenga, lying in the Alexandra Docks.

Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Empress Works, Byculla, yesterday evening, where surgical instruments of all kinds are manufactured by the proprietor, Mr. E. C. Eyers. The factory is housed in a large three-storied building, erected by the Government, and is equipped with the latest appliances and machinery to cope with the multifarious needs of the Government Medical Department, both for Hospital ships and Field Service. The latest addition is the department for making artificial limbs for disabled soldiers in the war and others. Nearly 200 highly skilled workmen are employed in the various departments of the factory for making all kinds of surgical instruments of a complicated nature, the demand for which at this juncture is almost abnormal on account of the war. Mr. Eyers claims that his is one of the best factories in the world. He has been instrumental in equipping many of the hospital ships with the necessary surgical apparatus. It may be noted that all the workmen are Indian.

Their Excellencies inspected the various instruments and the processes through which they pass to arrive at the finished stage and were agreeably surprised at everything they saw. They stayed there for considerably over an hour and promised to renew their acquaintance with the works on an early occasion. They were taken round the works by Mr. Eyers himself.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Everything continues to be reported quiet on the Indian frontier.

Lieut.-Colonels T. C. Watson R. E. and A. H. Hume R. E. are confirmed as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers.

Miss Emma Jane Gray and Miss Marguerita Agnes Curtie have been apponted Nursing Sisters, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

His Highness the Nizam has offered the use of his workshops to the Government of India for munition purposes. The offer has been accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

Some 20,000 acres of Government land situated in Montgomery District will be offered for sale by public auction at Montgomery on January 20 and 21 by the Colonisation Officer of the Lower Bari Doab Colony.

From the 3rd January, 1916, the commencement of the next insurance half year stamps and cards will cease to be used for insurance contributions of soldiers but all stamping outstanding for any period before that date will be completed.

Owing to the paucity of entries the Indian Council of St. John Ambulance Association have decided to postpone for the present India Ambulance competitions which were to have taken place in Calcutta during the first week in January, 1916.

It will we remembered that the enemy trading proclamations were extended to enemy subjects trading in Persia, China, Siam and Morocco. A notification is about to issue permitting traders in India to do business with specified firms in Persia who are technically enemy, but who all along have been friendly to the Allies.

In future fees will be levied in Mysore hospitals and dispensaries from persons who can afford to pay for medical relief. The existing practice of providing medical advice and hospital treatment free of charge to rich and poor alike was, the Government say, introduced at a time when medical institutions were few, and it was necessary to popularize them. These reasons no longer exist, and the practice should not injure the interests of the deserving poor. A scale of fees is accordingly laid down.

At the durbar held at Dera Ghazi Khan the Lieutenant-Governor specially mentioned the assistance given by Nawab Sir Bahram Khan and Sirdar Ghaus Bakhsh Khan by means of Mazari sowars, when the Muzafargarh policemen were seriously embarrassed by an unexpected outburst of crime and congratulated Sirdar Mahumad Khan Kasrani on his resource and energy displayed in restoring order when his men threatened to become infected by the bad example of neighbours. His Honour congratulated the durbaris on the possession of the tribal system in which unity and strength of tribe was reflected and enhanced in the authority of the chief and trusted it would endure.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon's younger son the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas is expected by s. s. Arabia to-morrow. Lady Helen Brassey, Lady Willingdon's half sister, and Miss Eve Brand, Lord Willingdon's first cousin, are also expected at Government House by this Mail.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma left yesterday on a tour to Tavoy and Mergui and Tenasserim coast.

Sir Reginald Craddock, Home Member, has returned to Delhi from tour.

Mr. Anderson of the Indian Railway Board, who arrives at Rangoon on the 10th will inspect the Burma railways, first proceeding to Thazi Taunggyi, Lashio and thence to Bhamo and Katha by steamer returning to Rangoon by the 28th December.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left Ajmer yesterday for Jaipur.

As now arranged Sir William Maxwell, Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, will return from leave about the third week in February.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai and the Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb, were to leave for Bombay last evening to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. After attending the Council meeting, Mr. Webb will visit Madras and Calcutta to enlist sympathy and active support of Indian leaders for the War League started at Karachi last Tuesday and will return to Bombay in time to attend the Indian National Congress as a delegate from Karachi.

Mr. Yusuf, Assistant Secretary, All India Moslem League, with the office of the League left Lucknow for Bombay yesterday.

There are quite a number of vacancies amongst the official additional members of the Imperial Legislative Council, which will now be filled without delay. It is understood that Sir Edward Maclagan will fill Mr. Porter's vacancy, while Mr. Mant will replace Mr. Kershaw. The other vacant seats are those last held by Mr. Carr (Madras), Mr. Biss (Bengal), Mr. McNeill (Bombay), and Mr. Maynard (Punjab).

THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 3.

At the last ordinary general meeting of the Karachi Municipality held on the 1st instant the following resolution relating to the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was passed on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, President of the Municipality:—"That this Municipality deeply grieves the loss of the greatest Indian corporator in the death of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, K.C.I.E., whose selfless, devoted, single-minded and most valuable services to the municipality of the city of his birth will serve as a shining example of civic usefulness to all the present and future generations of municipal corporators."

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SELECT OPINIONS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, Madras:—. . . It is an acceptable addition to my law library. I have tested it here and there and I find it is another example of the care and completeness which always characterise the publications which issue from your Printing House. . . . I anticipate that the book will be found very useful in dealing with Company law and an exhaustive mine of authority to those seeking for precedents.
Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Judge of Mysore Chief Court and formerly Judge of Madras High Court:—It is a volume which should be of the greatest use to practitioners and judges in India, where the administration of Company's law is becoming increasingly important. I have always been grateful to my friend the late Mr. Sanjiva Row for inaugurating the Lawyer's Companion Series of annotated statutes, a series which is always very useful and handy for reference. The present volume is no less complete than its predecessors, and the incorporation in it of the English Statute of 1908 and the various Indian Acts printed in Appendix II, add greatly to its value.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—I have now had occasion to consult the work on the Companies Act, 1913, by Mr. S. Kasturi Rangachariar, a copy of which you very courteously sent me last month and it gives me such pleasure to say that I have found it quite the most comprehensive and useful of all the editions of that Act known to me. In my opinion it is a work which should be in every legal practitioner's library as well as in the libraries of all courts that have to adjudicate upon Company cases and to conduct winding-up proceedings.
The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—. . . I have not had time to read the book through but a cursory glance convinces me that it is a complete and up-to-date work on the subject and that it will be of great help to the Bench and the Bar.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—. . . the volume in question will be a valuable addition to this Chamber's library.
Madras Trades Association:—. . . the Committee considers the book to be a most helpful addition to commercial concerns of every kind.
Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, C.I.E.:—It is very useful to those who have anything to do with the management and working of joint stock companies.
Dewan Bahadur M. Andinarayaniah:—The annotation of the case-law appears to me exhaustive, and the arrangement of kindred acts well designed. The book will, I think, be of much help not only to the legal profession, but to all having any concern with companies, joint-stock or other descriptions.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, December 4, 1915.

THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE

For sometime past Government have paid increased attention to sanitation with the result that fairly considerable progress in the sanitary improvement of large towns has been effected. But the question of rural sanitation on which the health of the large majority of the people depends has been but barelyy touched. The Government Resolution just issued on the annual report on the working of the Sanitary Department in the Presidency for the year ending December 1914 shows how imperative it is that the Government as well as the various local authorities should devote more vigilant attention to the sanitary well-being of the villages and the smaller towns. The Resolution begins with the ominous remark that the year 1914 was not so healthy as its immediate predecessor. The causes assigned are that the climatic conditions, a prominent feature of which was a heavy rainfall, were, on the whole, unfavourable and that cholera, the prevalence of which had previously declined in a marked degree, underwent a sharp recrudescence.

The influence of climatic conditions, as reflected in the mortality returns, exhibits a serious increase of more than 50,000 over those of the preceding year, and the gravest aspect of these returns is the excessive rate of mortality among children under five years of age, the proportion of recorded deaths occurring in this class being as high as 45 per cent of the total number of deaths. This appalling phenomenon, which constitutes a constant reminder of the insufficiency of endeavours made by Government and local authorities for the improvement of the health of the people, is ascribed to the prevalence of "intestinal complaints induced by the contamination of soil, water and food." "The prevention of this contamination," says Major Hutchinson, Sanitary Commissioner, "is the most important problem which confronts sanitarians in this country." And "as a step in the desired direction," so runs the Government Resolution, "mention may be made of a new method for the disposition of night soil recently adopted by the Nasik Municipality. Action will be taken to bring it to the notice of other municipal bodies." The disposition of night soil is an important thing, but Government's responsibility does not end with this. The problem of infant mortality includes many other important questions and one of them is the provision of adequate medical relief to women in villages and the proper education of the Indian *dais*. At the rate at which the immediate needs of the people are satisfied, many generations, apparently, will pass before every village in the country will have its primary school and its dispensary. Meanwhile, before Government take up these matters in the manner of the Governments of other civilized countries, the few District Sanitary Associations that exists in the Presidency can do something by doing work along the lines of the Lady Willingdon scheme organised in Bombay. Village midwives should also be encouraged by inducements of monetary rewards to attend at the headquarters hospital for a short and simple course of training. Turning to the history of the principal diseases, reference has already been made to the increased prevalence of cholera, the total number of deaths from this disease being 17,779 against the preceding year's total of 9,134. The districts chiefly affected were those of the Deccan, and Pandharpur appears again to have acted as a focus of infection. The mortality ascribed to "fever" was also in excess of the average. With regard to plague, the mortality from it was lower than it has been at any time. But the disease was actually more widespread than in the preceding year. The condition of mortality from various causes, however, is chiefly dependent on the adequacy and efficacy of the efforts made to satisfy the sanitary requirements of the people. An efficient water-supply and a proper drainage system are two of the principal requirements. The Sanitary Commissioner draws a comparison between the death rate in towns before and after the installation of water-works in them. According to Government, the conclusion of the Sanitary Commissioner that "the introduction of a piped water supply has been attended by no improvement in the incidence of such water-borne diseases as cholera and dysentary" is disappointing. But the statement of this conclusion is very important as being an admission of the essential mistake of the policy generally followed of providing piped supply of water in towns without concurrently making any arrangement for introducing a proper drainage scheme. The mistake was illustrated in the case of the outbreak referred to in the Resolution, which occurred in Poona and in which "there was evidence to show that the infection was imported into the city through the medium of the water-supply from a village situated on the banks of one of the feeders of Lake Fife." This occurrence clearly points to the danger of relying on a piped water supply unaccompanied by effective precautions against the contamination of the source of supply.

Government endorse the Sanitary Commissioner's observations as to the importance of the functions of village sanitary committees in warding off what he designates as "the constant deadly menace from the accumulation of waste matter in the neighbourhood of dwellings," and the necessity of stimulating the active interest of their members. The importance of these committees cannot be over emphasized and we trust that their number which is too small at, present,—being only 336 in all,—will be multiplied and more effective powers and increased financial support will be given to them to carry out measures for the improvement of their villages. In this connection we think the Committee of the Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund, might do well to offer small grants of money to selected village committees in the Presidency. By taking this step the Committee will contribute to the sanitary improvement of some at least of the villages which may become models for other villages,—an object which the generous donor of the fund had at heart.

A MEETING OF NO IMPORTANCE.

It seems that a sense of humour is very badly wanted in Mahomedan politics in Bombay. The Hon. Moulvie Ruffiuddin Ahmed seems to the only person who possesses it, and we have a suspicion that he enjoys the comic manoeuvres in which he engages and the farce of invoking the authority of a council of a league which never meets and has no authority, as much as any one. We fear that as much cannot be said for some of the other so-called leaders of Mahomedan opinion. On the tenth of November last, the Council of the All-India Moslem League met at Lucknow and decided to hold the annual session of the League in Bombay. This evening a meeting of Mahomedans has been called in Bombay to consider whether it is desirable that the session of the All-India League should be held in Bombay. Had the meeting been called a month ago it might have served some purpose, but what the promotors suppose that they can achieve at this time of day by meeting to consider a question that has already been decided is known only to themselves, though others, not in their confidece, may have their suspicions. As a matter of fact the form which the meeting has taken is the sequel of the strenuous but abortive efforts which have been in progress during the past few weeks to organise a meeting of protest against the decision of the Council of the All-India League. That, had it been possible to bring it about, would have been a comprehensible and reasonable procedure. One can protest against decisions already taken, but to consider whether they should be taken after they have been taken is merely fatuous and can, as we have said, serve no good purpose but may, perhaps, serve a bad one.

The fact is, of course, that the organisers of the meeting have been forced into their anomalous position by the difficulties they met in finding any sort of support for a meeting of protest. When it was found that nobody wanted to join them in their protest they resorted to dubious methods, some of which were described in a protest which reached us from a number of Mahomedans yesterday. That was for the ignorant and uneducated. To meet the scruples of the more intelligent it was decided to change the terms of the requisition, and thus a number of estimable gentlemen were persuaded to subscribe their signatures to a document which committed them to nothing more than willingness to have the desirability of the League's meeting discussed. The adhesion of others, whose names have been published among the signatories without their signature having been obtained, seems to have been taken for granted, while, some of those who have signed the requisition seem to be hardly aware of what it is about, since they have already joined the Committee for making the arrangements for the meeting of the League and actually subscribed to the local fund for the same purpose. This paradoxical conduct, whether inspired by a sense of humour or not, is in keeping with the fatuity of the whole affair.

Of course, Mr. Cassum Mitha and his friends will have their meeting and we have no doubt it will be largely attended. The organisers will see to that. But since we know all about the pathetic incidents, the disappointments and delays by which it has been preceded its significance,—we will not say importance,—has already been discounted, and it cannot, we repeat, serve any purpose but to advertise the dissension which everyone knows exists, and the painful efforts of certain parties to sit upon the railing and stand upon the fence at the same time. The Council of the League has decided to have the session in Bombay. Its decision has been welcomed by a large body of Bombay Mahomedans,—in spite of the mysterious influences that have been at work in provoking local opposition,—and a large and influential Committee is already making the arrangements. That there is opposition in certain quarters is well known and its causes are also well known. The organisers of this opposition have a small number of enthusiastic supporters and a larger number of lukewarm supporters who made a mistake in the beginning and have to save their faces. When Mr. Cassum Mitha's meeting is over we shall be exactly where we were before. The meeting of the League will none the less take place and Mr. Cassum Mitha will continue to oppose, in his own peculiar fashion. Under the circumstances the supporters of the League will do well to stay away from a meeting, which only partake in name of the character which its promotors have attempted to give it

THE INDIAN ARMY CORPS.

The glowing terms of the King-Emperor's message to his troops of the Indian Army Corps on their leaving France will be received with pride and gratification in this country. For over a year these "British and Indian comrades in arms," as His Majesty happily calls them, have upheld the honour of the Empire, and more especially of the Indian Army, by their courage and chivalry, their endurance and their skill, and they leave behind them an immortal memory which will descend through the ages,—the memory of Ypres, Neuve Chapelle, Givenchy and Loos. They have written the name of India in deep and enduring letters of blood in European history and rendered incalculable service in upholding the banner of civilisation against the brutal peoples whose onslaught on their neighbours form the greatest dangen to which the world at large has been subjected for a couple of thousand years. It is a never-to-be-forgotten glory to the Indian Army Corps and the land from which it came that its timely intervention helped to stop the onward rush of the Hunnish hordes towards Calais, and thus saved France, and perhaps England too.

One cannot, of course, contemplate the departure of the Corps from the Western Front, which has come as a surprise, without a certain feeling of sentimental regret. Ere long the armies in the West will begin their victorious onward rush towards the Rhine and, as a matter of sentiment, one would have liked the Indians and their British comrades in the Indian Army Corps, who have done so much towards the achievement of ultimate victory in this theatre of war, to have shared in that. But they have been called elsewhere, and wherever it may be we may rest assured that they have gone to fill a place and to perform service which will be of equal, if not greater, value to the Allied cause. "You leave France," says the King-Emperor in an address which is inspired in its eloquence and the noble terms of its appreciation of splendid service, "with a just pride in the honour of deeds already achieved and with my assurance of confidence that your proved valour and experience will contribute to further victories in the fields of action to which you go."

Whether those new fields of action are to be in the Balkans, in Mesopatamia, or elsewhere, it is clear from the expressions used by the King, that they are fields for which the Indian Army Corps has been chosen because there is work in them for the most brave and experienced soldiers available. We can have no doubt but that the soldiers of India will, in these new fields of action, "contribute to further victories."

Notes of the Day.

The Aga Khan and the Moslem League.

We understand that the Hon. Secretar of the All-India League has received telegram from the Aga Khan, in which Hi Highness, while he says that he was o opinion that it would have been better tha no meeting of the League or the Congress should be held this year, modifies his position in view of the decisions that have been taken in the matter by the two bodies concerned. Under the circumstances, His Highness sees no serious objection to the session of the All-India Moslem League being held in Bombay, and, taking it for granted that such will be the case, offers his advice as to certain lines on which the League should proceed. His Highness places in the forefront, of course, a resolution of unswerving loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor and a prayer that his arms may prove speedily victorious against his enemies. He suggests, also, that a resolution urging the granting of commissions in the Army to Indians should be included.

A French Litterateur Among the Neutrals.

M. Jules Bois, one of the most eminent of modern French writers and an English scholar to boot, has recently been on a lecturing tour in the neutral countries and especially in America, and has set forth before large and cultured audiences, not only the conditions which compelled the Allies to unsheathe their sword, but also the ideals for which they are struggling. In every part of his tour, M. Bois met with the most cordial sympathy and heard expressed, on all hands, the firm conviction of persons of distinction with whom he was brought into contact, of the final victory of our cause. He reports Mr. Choate, the ex-Ambassador of the United States in London and formerly of the Embassy at Berlin as having said that, though America was neutral Americans were not. A gratifying remark, coming as it does from one who has had ample opportunity for studying German aspirations at close quarters.

His Reception in Spain.

In Spain, M. Bois was received with enthusiasm by all save the clerical reactionaries, who are, of course, great admirers of the Psalm-citing potentate of Potsdam. All the other elements of that country were for the Allies and certain of their ultimate success. M. Bois intends returning to the United States for a longer tour. The welcome he has received in the past, is sure to be accorded him again, and he will be in the next tour less of a stranger. That his fame and reputation have made a profound impression on the American people is evident from the comments of the Press in all parts of the country. He has rendered tremendous service to the Allied governments by thus undertaking at his own expense a semi-diplomatic and intellectual mission. It would be well if other literateurs, and especially English ones, were to follow his example and thus counteract the evil effects of the German falsehood campaign.

The Unchanging Hun.

In a letter to the Duke of Buccleuch dated August 12, 1815, Roye, in Picardy, Sir Walter Scott has an interesting allusion to the conduct of the Prussians:—

"As for the Prussians, a party of cavalry dined at our hotel at Mons, ate and drank of the best the poor devils had left to give, called for their horses, and laughed in the face of the landlord when he offered his bill, telling him they should pay as they came back. The English, they (the landlords) say, have always payed honourably, and upon these they indemnify themselves."

In a subsequent letter from Paris to Joanna Baillie, he returns to the same theme:

"The needless wreck and ruin which they make in the houses, adds much to the inconvenience of their presence. . . . In the fine chateau of Montmorency, for instance, the most splendid apartments, highly ornamented with gilding and carving, were converted into barracks for the dirtiest almost savage-looking hussars I have ever seen."

It is but fair to add that Scott considered that "the Prussians are not blood-thirsty and also very civil to the women.'" But that was a hundred years ago.

The Kaiser and his Father.

Twenty-seven years ago there was published in England a translation of the diary of the Emperor Frederick of Germany, father of the present Kaiser. It was written when the short-lived Emperor was Crown Prince of Prussia, and it covered the period of the Austro-German War of 1866 and the Franco-German War of 1871. A copy of this little book, long out of print, has now been discovered by "the Scotsman" and a page from it written during the Austro-German War shows what the Crown Prince thought of the game that now delights his son and successor. 'It is," he wrote, "a shocking thing to ride over a battlefield, and it is impossible to describe the hideous mutilations which present themselves. War is really something frightful, and those who create it with a stroke of the pen at a green cloth table little dream what horrors they are conjuring up." On January 27, 1871, Prince Frederick thus expressed a father's fond hopes:—

"This is William's thirteenth birthday May he grow up to be an able, honest and thorough man, a true German, prepared to continue without prejudice what has now been begun. . . . . It is really a painful reflection when one realises what hope has already been placed on the head of the child, and how great is our responsibility to the nation for his education, which family considerations with the Court life at Berlin and other things will tend to make so much more difficult."

Happily for him the diarist had no opportunity of realising the possibilities latent in the idolished son.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN ROUMANIA.

REPORTED CROSSING OF DANUBE.

TURKS ROUTED IN CAUCASUS

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT IN GALLIPOLI.

It is reported by the "Geneva Tribune" that the Russians have crossed the Danube, south-west of Ismail and have arrived at Babadagh in the Roumanian Dobrudja.

It is also reported that the Russians have reinvaded Bukowina and have retaken Czernowitz after four days' obstinate fighting.

The Serbians were still holding Monastir on December 1.

A Russian official communiqué says that after two day's fighting the Turks have been driven out of two fortified positions south of Lake Van. They are now in full flight westwards and the Russians are pursuing.

There have been considerable artillery duels in the Dardanelles. The Turkish works have been severely damaged.

The artillery duel on the Western Front has increased in intensity.

A despatch from the British headquarters in France says that the British successfully bombarded hostile trenches, strong points and gun positions during the previous four days, inflicting considerable damage. The reply of the enemy artillery was weak.

The Italians are busy consolidating the new positions. A Rome communiqué says there have been intense artillery bombardments directed at breaking down fresh enemy lines.

The names of the new Austrian Ministers indicate that Germany's control over Austria militarily is being extended to the internal administration. The new Ministers are pro-Germans of a pronounced type. It is a coincidence that the changes synchronised with the Kaiser's visit.

Lord Kitchener has resumed his duties at the War Office and is a member of the War Council.

Mr Asquith announces that the total British casualties in the Army and the Navy to November 9, were 510,230.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR BULGARIA.

REPORTED CROSSING OF THE DANUBE.

RUSSIANS CROSS THE DANUBE.

ARRIVE IN RUMANIAN DOBRUDJA.

BUKOWINA REINVADED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

The "Corriere Della Sera's" Bucharest correspondent says that Russia has reinvaded Bukowina and occupied Massala and also Sadagora, immediately north of Czernowitz. Rumania is concentrating more troops on the Austrian frontier. Austria has protested against Rumania closing the Danube.

The "Corriere Ditalia's" correspondent at Bucharest says the Russians have retaken Czernowitz after four days' obstinate fighting.

The "Geneva Tribune" says the Russians have crossed the Danube, southwest of Ismail, and have arrived at Babadagh in the Rumanian Dobrudja.

TEUTONS' TERRITORIAL OFFER TO RUMANIA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

The "Central News" correspondent at Amsterdam says that Count Mensdorff, formerly Austrian ambassador in London, has gone to Bucharest from Sofia.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Athens says the Teutons offered M. Bratino a tempting territorial bait to abandon neutrality.

TURKISH DEFEAT IN CAUCASUS.

ENEMY IN FULL FLIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables London, December 2:—

A Russian official communiqué states that after two days' fighting the Turks have been driven out of two fortified positions south of Lake Van. They are now in full flight westwards and the Russians are pursuing.

SPLENDID CONDITION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

GERMAN FRONT SURE TO BE BROKEN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables London, December 2:—

The "Petit Parisien's" Petrograd correspondent after a fortnight spent on the Dvinsk-Riga front reports that Russian troops are in splendid condition and full of confidence. Reserves are abundant. The correspondent does not doubt that when the offensive is ordered the German front will be broken.

GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY IN THE BALTIC.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Echange Company's" Copenhagen correspondent states that German warships are active night and day endeavouring to catch British submarines and to prevent further entries. It is surmised that 50 are already in the Baltic.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN DARDANELLES,

TURKISH WORKS SEVERELY DAMAGED

PARIS, Dec. 3.

A communiqué says:—

There have been considerable artillery duels in the Dardanelles where the weather is milder. The Turkish works have been severely damaged.

CANADIAN REVENUE RETURNS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.

Mr. White, the Minister of Finance, says that during the first eight months of the current year the revenue of Canada increased by, fourteen million dollars, and the expenditure was reduced by thirteen millions.

IMPORTANCE OF SERBIA'S INDEPENDENCE

ITALY'S CONCERN.

MUNITIONS AND PROVISIONS TO BE SUPPLIED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

ROME, Dec. 2.

In the Chamber to-day Baron Sonnino announced that Italy had joined the other Allies in the agreement not to conclude a separate peace. There was every reason for believing that a statisfactory settlement would be reached with Greece. He emphasised the importance of Serbia's independence to Italy. Serbia's absorption by Austria would be a great danger, and Italy would insist upon the complete restoration of Serbian independence as an indispensable condition for peace.

Italy would speedily do everything to replenish the supplies of provisions and munitions for the Serbian army, which was seeking safety on the Adriatic, in spite of the gallant efforts of the British and French, enabling it to reconcentrate while awaiting the moment for revenge. The appearance of the Italian flag on the other shore of the Adriatic would reaffirm the traditional policy regarding Albania which remained of vital importance to Italy.

Baron Sonnino concluded by affirming Italian interests in the Mediterranean and declaring that Italy was firmly resolved to prosecute the war with all her strength and at any sacrifice.

MONASTIR STILL HOLDING OUT.

BRITISH TROOPS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE.

SALONIKA, Dec. 2.

The weather is milder, on the Anglo-French front. British troops and stores continue to arrive.

General Vassitch is holding out at Monastir.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

A communiqué says:—

The Serbians were still holding Monastir on December 1st.

VICEROY'S WAR TELEGRAM.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretaryy of State, says:—

The Bulgarians claim considerable captures of prisoners and war material at Prizrend. The Austrians report the capture of a plateau six miles north of Plevlie on the Albanian border.

ITALIANS CONSOLIDATING NEW POSITIONS.

AUSTRIANS BOMBARD CIVIL HOSPITAL AT MONFALCONE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Italians are busy consolidating new positions. A Rome communiqué says that there have been intense artillery bombardments directed at breaking down fresh enemy lines.

The Austrians bombarded and set fire to a civil hospital at Monfalcone.

INCESSANT RAIN.

OPERATIONS ON THE ISONZO IMPEDED

ROME, Dec. 3.

A communiqué record that a fog and incessant rain are hindering the operations on the Isonzo.

The enemy attempted surprise attacks with were immediately repulsed.

EARLY TRAINING OF ITALIAN RESERVISTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables London December 2:—

General Galliori advocating in the Italian Chamber a Bill authorising the early training of the 1917 class said, he wanted them ready in the Spring of 1916, "in agreement with our Allies our reinforcements and armaments will enable us to make a decisive effort."

SMALL DWELLINGS BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Bill to restrict the increase of rent on small dwellings.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE INFLICTED.

IMPORTANT SUPPLY DEPOT BOMBED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A despatch from the British Headquarters in France says we successfully bombarded hostile trenches, strong points and gun positions during the past four days, inflicting considerable damage. The reply of the enemy artillery was weak.

We exploded two mines on Tuesday opposite Givenchy. While we were consolidating the craters the enemy sprang a mine burying ten of our men.

Two hostile aeroplanes were brought down on Tuesday by the fire of our aeroplanes. Twenty of our aeroplanes on Tuesday bombed an important German supply depot at Miraumont, considerably damaging the stores, buildings and railway.

Two British aeroplanes which were reconnoitring failed to return.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

A communiqué says: The artillery duel increased in intensity. Aerial torpedoes were used in Artois. The Germans shelled Arras. There was mine fighting south of the Somme and at Eparges.

LORD KITCHENER RESUMES OFFICE.

MEMBER OF WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Kitchener had resumed his duties at the War Office and was a member of the War Council.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INDISPOSED.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. Lloyd George was indisposed to-day and unable to attend the War Council or the Cabinet.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Private discussions are in progress on both sides of the House of Commons with a view to the formation of an organization to bring pressure to bear on the Goverament to ensure the most vigorous prosecution of the war.

TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES.

510,230 UP-TO NOVEMBER 9TH.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In a written answer Mr. Asquith announces that the total British casualties in the Army and the Navy to November 9th were 510,230.

Of that number 4,020 officers and 69,272 men had been killed on the Western Front and 1,504 officers and 21,531 men in the Dardanelles.

The figures for the Navy were 589 officers and 9,928 men.

BRITISH CASUALTIES AT LOOS AND GALLIPOLI.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. Tennant said the British casualties during the last three months at Loos and in vicinity were 95,000, including Indians and Canadians, while the Australians in Gallipoli had suffered alogether 25,000 losses.

EMIGRATION FROM U. K.

PASSPORTS SYSTEM INSTITUTED.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

An order in Council requires every person leaving the United Kingdom to be provided with a valid passport not more than two years old.

British subjects of military age must hold passports issued since 15th. November. These will not be granted except for satisfactory reasons.

GERMANIZATION OF AUSTRIA.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

A PAIR OF PRO-GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ZURICH, Dec. 2.

The names of the new Austrian Ministers indicate that Germany's control over Austria militarily is being extended to the internal administration.

Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst is a member of a pro-German aristocratic house and brother to the Austrian Ambassador in Berlin.

The new Minister of Commerce is the director of an institution closely allied to the Deutsche Bank.

The retirement of the Minister of Interior is a blow to the Austrian pro-Polish party, whose urging of the creation of an independent Poland greatly offended Germany.

A coincidence is that the changes synchronised with the Kaiser's visit.

BLOCKADE QUITE ADEQUATE

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

On the motion for adjournment Sir Henry Dalziel said notwithstanding the so-called blockade commodities were reaching Germany through neutrals, especially linseed oil through Holland. He said linseed oil was essential for the making of munitions.

Lord Robert Cecil admitted that there was a large increase in the export of oil from Brtain to Holland, but the export of linseed oil had ceased since the Coalition came into power. The whole question of the export of oil-producing substances to Holland was a serious matter. The Government was taking it up as rapidly as possible. The Government was informed that it was very important that we should get sufficient margarine at reasonable prices. They were trying to devise a system to secure it without allowing oil to go to Germany.

Lord Robert Cecil said that besides strengthening the Netherlands Overseas Trust, the Government had arranged for the books of margarine factories to be examined periodically by a firm of British accountants in order to ascertain exactly what happened to the manufactured products.

Lord Robert Cecil concluded by denying that the blockade was inadequate. He said that the adroit and successful diplomacy of the Foreign Office would enable the Navy to carry out the blockade successfully without causing serious trouble with neutrals.

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The British steamers Colenso and Orange Prince have been sunk. The crew of the former was saved.

Five men who were missing from the Kingsway have been saved.

GREEK STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Greek steamer Zarifis has been sunk. The crew were saved.

STEAMER STRIKES BANK OF SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The British steamer Lincolnshire, Calcutta for New York and Boston, has arrived at Port Said. She struck the bank of the Canal and has eleven feet of water in No. 1 hold, which it is necessary to discharge.

WAR OBLIGATIONS BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

With reference to the Government War Obligations Bill, Mr. McKenna said that one of the matters to be dealt with was an arrangement to enable American securities owned in this country to be placed temporarilyy or otherwise in the hands of Government.

WILSON LINER ASHORE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Wilson liner Marengo, New York for Hull, is ashore on the Goodwins.

ANOTHER SPY SHOT.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Another spy was shot to-day.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

NO MORE WORTHLESS PROTESTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.,

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Mr. Roosevelt in a letter declining to attend a meeting to protest against the Armenian massacres says:—

"A nation which is too timid to protect its own citizens from murder and outrage or to speak on behalf of Belgium, will not carry much weight by protest on behalf of Jews and Armenians. Germany's criminal responsibility for the iniquities of the past eighteen months must be shared by neutrals, headed by the United States."

HAMBURG-AMERICA TRIAL.

FOUR ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY BY JURY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

The jury has returned a verdict of guilty against four of the Hamburg-Amerika officials who were accused of attempting to supply German warships from ports in the United States. Sentences will be announced to-day.

The trial opened on November 24 against five officials and employees of the Hamburg-Amerika line.

The Prosecutor, in his address to the Jury, charged Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attache, with directing the chartering and loading of vessels to supply German warships, and with directing the expenditure of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that purpose.

He said that the conspiracy extended from New York and Philadelphia to San Francisco and New Orleans. Six hundred thousand had been spent in San Francisco in chartering and supplying three ships which met the cruiser Leipzig, and perhaps the cruiser Dresden. Altogether sixteen or seventeen ships had been used for carrying supplies to warships.

The Prosecutor added that the defendants had ridden rough shod over the laws and treaties of the United States as if they were mere scraps of paper.

JAPANS RELATIONS WITH ENTENTE.

POSITION BEING STRENGTHENED.

TOKIO, Dec. 2.

In the speech from Throne at the opening of the Japanese Diet, the Emperor said the alliance with Britain and entente with Russia and France were being strengthened.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 2.

The Statist estimates the wheat crop for Victoria at 50½ million bushels. Banks are financing the Government wheat marketing scheme at five per cent. The prices are firmer.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PURCHASE CARGO STEAMERS.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

The French Government is introducing a scheme for the purchase of a fleet of fifty cargo steamers in view of the dearness of freights. A number will be employed in carrying frozen meat.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW DELHI.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edwin Cornwall suggested that the expenditure on New Delhi this year should be reduced.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the provision made was stated to be the lowest amount required to carry on the work actually in progress, and obviate the deterioration of plant and disbandment of establishment.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF ART

MR. KING SUGGESTS WITHDRAWAL OF EUROPEAN PRINCIPAL.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the Commons in the reply to Mr. King who suggested in connection with the resignation of the Vice-Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, that the European Principal of the school might be withdrawn and the school organised as a genuine school of native art, Mr. Chamberlain replied, that he had no information regarding the reported resignation.

The matter was in the hands of the local Government and he did not propose to make representations to them.

JAPANESE EMPRESS.

TOKIO, Dec. 3.

The Japanese Empress has given birth to a son.

TAXI-CAB DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

PAWNBROKER'S SHOP RAIDED

LARGE QUANTITY OF JEWELLERY REMOVED.

NO TRACE OF CULPRITS OR CAR YET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

At about 7-20 p.m. on Thursday evening a daring dacoity by armed young men took place, at 66, Corporation Street, which is occupied by a pawnbroker named Fakir Chand Dutt. A wedding procession was passing at that time. Five young men arrived in a motor car, which was driven by a Sikh chauffeur in khaki dress with pagri, and entered the shop and threatened the shopkeeper with two revolvers and demanded the keys of the safes in which a large quantity of pledged jewellery is usually kept. Three of the six safes were opened and the dacoits were able to remove their contents without delay. Two shots were fired, one outside the shop and another inside. But no one was struck. After a stay of few minutes the dacoits reentered the car, which at once proceeded towards Circular Road at a very rapid speed. Two shots were also fired at a Mahomedan youth who pluckily chased the fleeing car, but fortunately the boy was not hurt. The car had no tail light.

It is not possible at present to estimate with any degree of accuracy the value of the property stolen, but it will probably be about Rs. 20 to 25 thousand and consisted entirely of gold and silver ornaments. The Commissioner of Police offers a reward of Rs. 2,500 for information leading to the detection of the dacoits. The car was Clement Bayard or Renault make. There was no tail light and the front lights were dim.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. N. Fischer, resigns the Indian Civil Service. Mr. F. R. Roe, I.C.S., acts as Judge of Calcutta High Court vice Mr. Justice Teunon granted extension of leave. Mr. A. L. V. Evans from Port Blair joins the Indian Police in the Punjab.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Dr. Otto Strauss as a Fellow of the Calcutta University has been cancelled.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Newmarch, I.C.S., has been posted as Accountant-General, Madras, and Mr. A. M. Brigstocks, I.C.S., Accountant-General, Bombay.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jelf on return from leave becomes First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, in Central India.

Major Lorimer, Captains Fowle, Barrett and Young, and Mr. Philly, I.C.S., are placed on special duty under orders of the Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. A. Stevans, Collector of Customs is placed on special duty.

Mr. A. D. Gordon, of Calcutta, succeeds Mr. Rennison on the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sanction has been given for construction of the Manamadura-Sivaganga, 12 miles, by the South Indian Railway.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

To be Sec.-Lieutenants:—

Cavalry,—J. H. Murray.

Infantry:—H. St. J. Saunders Jones, A. D. Young, J. A. Mole, H. C. C. Lindsay, J. R. Tyat, C. W. Cousins, A. G. Noble, D. C. Sydney Smith, F. Young, N. G. Bateman, G. J. Cowan, C. H. Humphreys, A. J. Findlay, E. C. Partridge, E. M. F. Nicholson, M. T. Graham, C. G. M. Mackarness, T. David, J. S. McColl, W. G. Bar, N. B. Lawford, K. M. Ross.

Colonel J. C. T. C. Tiruther is admitted to Colonel's allowance vice Col. Rankins deceased.

Captains Gladstones, 30th Lancers, Woodcock, 4th Rajputs, Watts, Supply and Transport Corps, Anderson, Military Accounts, Lind, 58th Rifles, Smith, 58th Rifles are promoted Majors.

Temporary Captain A. G. Punch is permitted to relinquish his temporary commission.

Captain Radley, East Indian Railway Volunteers, has been given the Volunteer Officer's Decoration.

Jemadar Faiz Talab Khan, Naik Bahadur Shah, and Sepay Allah Khan all 53rd Sikhs, have been given the 2nd class Indian Order of Merit for conspicous gallantry in the vicinity of Aden, The Jemadar by his devotion undoubtedly saved Second-Lieutenant Durand's life.

DEATH OF SIR S. PONSONBY-FANE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The death is announced of Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane.

Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane was the son of the fourth Earl of Bessborough. He joined the Foreign Office in 1840 and was appointed Attache to the British Embassy at Washington in 1846. He was Private Secretary in succession to Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Clarendon and Earl Granville. He acted as Comptroller of Lord Chamberlain's Department and Gentleman Usher to Queen Victoria and King Edward. He was 91 years old at the time of his death.

SURRENDER OF GERMANS AT THE BATTLE OF LOOS.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

This picture shows that duplicity and cunning are far greater ingredients in the German war code than valour, as the soldier has hitherto known it. So many of the Germans first surrendered and then picked up their rifles and began sniping our men, "So we had to bayonet them," writes a correspondent. "One German who, wounded in the leg, surrendered, reached for a gun and started shooting our men in the back. One of our sergeants, however, settled him with a pair of wire-cutters."

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE

STORY OF AN AVATAR,

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 3.

When the hearing of the conspiracy case was resumed this morning Mr. Chatterji continued the cross-examination of Deb Narain. Witness said he did not know anything about any inner circle in the Y. M. A. The cause of the split in the Y. M. A. was that some members believed in Khokha as an "Avatar" while others including Sachindra did not. Makhan Lal Sen was in his opinion an extremist, by which he meant a man holding views advocating the use of violence towards the Government. There was nothing unusual about the sacrifice of white pumpkins by Hindus at the Kalipuja.

The next witness for the prosecution was Hiram Moy Bannerji who was discharged at the commencement of the trial, the Crown having withdrawn the case against him. He deposed to the split in the Y. M. A. over Khokha being considered an "Avatar" by some, and Sachindra opposing the idea saying it would obstruct the progress of his work, namely the founding of a secret society on the model of anarchist societies in Bengal. He also spoke to his posting on walls "Liberty" leaflets in company of Sachindra, Norendra, Ananda and Nolini at midnight, of frequently meeting Rash Behari in Benares in presence of several accused. He also spoke of subsequently leaving the party for good as he got disguisted and nervous over the whole affair though constantly pressed by Sachindra and Norendra, and twice by Rash Behari by means of letters to be bold and rejoin it.

Cross-examined witness said since his arrest he expressed his desire to make a statement and the police recorded it the next day. He made the statement before a magistrate. After that he got high fever and was released on bail. Rash Behari only went out at night to lonely places while in Benares, not at day time. He did not have any quarrel with Sachindra when he refused to rejoin the party. He refused to rejoin through fear of the police. He did not know why he was discharged in this case. No one had told him he would be discharged.

Mr. Roy having cross-examined the witness, the Court put him a few questions in reply to which he said at moral instruction classes inflamatory speeches were delivered by the accused Ananda and another, inciting them to follow the example of Bengal anarchists. He knew of the existence of an inner circle in the association but was not a member of it.

The Court then adjourned until Tuesday.

BISHOP COPLESTON AND THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As all the papers have published that interesting pronouncement made by Bishop Copleston on the spiritual needs of India, which Reuter has thought fit to cable to us as a bit of important information, I venture to request you to kindly allow to make a few remarks thereon. I write this with a feeling of timidity as I know full well that many consider it an impertinence to criticize the sayings of bishops. I have myself the greatest respect for bishops who are undoubtedly very wise men, though some of them at times do say things that to the common understanding sound meaningless. It is therefore, rather to enlighten myself than to criticize that I write this.

Bishop Copleston is reported to have said that "there is a deep spiritual desire in India for the sight of God and union with God." Does this mean by implication that people outside India, say in Europe, have had a sight of God and are in union with God? Who is going to give the people of India a sight of God and who is going to effect their union with God. Is it the mission that Bishop Copleston addressed? India is, after all, going to be very fortunate after three thousand years of desire. Perhaps now that God must be tired of Europe after the disgusting behaviour of his Chosen people, the Germans, He is going to turn his attention seriously to India. Unfortunately Bishop Copleton, who himself seems to be in union with God and consequently has had a sight of him, does not say what God that India will soon see. Will it Jehovah of the Israelites or his Son, Jesus Christ of the Gentiles? Bishop Copleston can hardly mean the Unknowable of Herbert Spencer or the Shadowy Intelligence of Sir Oliver Lodge. I would humbly remind him that not even the God of his own theology which describes him as "without body, parts or passion, a description which Robert Ingersoll characterized as best description of nothing he ever read," will satisfy India.

No, India, this mystic land of all lands, which has been meditating on the Diety for the last five thousand years, will not be contented with any modern-made God. India will have no shadowy existence or etheral beings in the clouds. Nothing but a real, fearful and mighty God will satisfy this country. In fact, Jehovah himself, on the Himalayas instead of on Horeb.

I do hope Bishop Copleston will make all these points clear in his next statement.—Yours, etc.,

INQUIRER.

Bombay, Dec. 2, 1915.

PROPOSED KAYASTHA COLLEGE

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

Sir James Meston this afternoon distributed prizes at the Kayastha Patshala and laid the foundation-stone of the proposed Kayastha College which will be built on the banks of the Ganges and the complete scheme will cost about five lakhs of rupees.

Dr. Ranjit Singh, President of the Kayastha Patshala, in the course of his address to the Lieutenant-Governor, said their ideal was as far as possible to provide for all their students and their staff a home far from the dust and noise of the city, and to revive their ideal of the relationship between the teacher and pupil.

His Honour appealed to the Kayastha community of the province and the surrounding provinces to rally round the promoters of the college and make it a success. It was only by higher education the community could take their place in all professions and even in commercial and industrial occupations

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

Crop telegrams for the week ending the 27th November, show that dry weather prevailed over North India and the situation remained practically unchanged in Bombay. Water irrigation is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Prices have risen slightly in the Konkan and have fallen in the Deccan. They were steady elsewhere. In Madras the standing crops are fair to good generally, but are withering and require more rain. Prices are stationary. Both Assam and Bengal had slight rains. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 1-8 per cent. In Bihar the standing crops are generally doing well. The Punjab wheat prices are:—Lahore and Pindi 8¾, Ambala and Ferozepore 9 and Lyallpur 9¼ seers per rupee.

BADSHAPUR POLITICAL DACOITY CASE

FIFTY ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

Mr. E. M. Nanavati, I.C.S., who was appointed Special Judge to try what is known as the Badshapur Political Dacoity Case in Jaunpur District, has delivered judgment acquitting all the accused about fifty in number. The alleged dacoity was said to have occurred last hot weather.

ACCIDENT TO THE KING.

HER MAJESTY'S THANKS FOR BOMBAY WOMEN'S SYMPATHY.

On the receipt of the news of his Majesty's accident in France her Excellency Lady Willingdon as President of the Women's Branch, telegraphed to the Queen the sympathy of the women of this Presidency and their hopes for his Majesty's speedy recovery. The following letter has been received by her Excellency in acknowledgment:—

Nov. 9.

Buckingham, Palace.

Dear Lady Willingdon,

I have laid your Excellency's telegram before the Queen, and am commanded to ask you to be so good as to convey to the women of the Bombay Presidency an expression of her Majesty's warm thanks for their congratulations upon the King's steady recovery from his accident.

The Queen is much touched by the kindly thought which has prompted your Excellency to send this message on behalf of the women of the Bombay Presidency, and her Majesty is glad to be able to inform you that his Majesty, although still suffering some pain and discomfort, is progressing very satisfactorily.

Yours, very sincerely,
(Sd.) E. W. WALLINGTON.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

A STUDENT'S EVIDENCE,

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case to-day Amar Singh, an approver, a different person from his namesake in the previous case and a returned emigrant, detailed how he was prevailed upon to join the revolutionary movement, two ring-leaders telling him that thousands of men were prepared for rising, that one Native State had promised them nine guns and that a Havildar of Kapurthala would help them in attacking and rifling the magazine of the State. He described the June gathering for the projected Kapurthala raid at which men boasted of the murders they had committed, and projects for revolutionary activities made.

Anokh Singh, approver, a Ludhiana student connected with the conspiracy, having identified nine accused made a lengthy statement connecting two batches of accused by detailing the connection of the revolutionary party with him and other students, the visits of the leading spirits to Ludhiana, gatherings, dacoities and other activities. Witness also visited the headquarters of the Ghadr party near Mochi Gate, Lahore, where he saw some leaders, flags and the Ghadr Sandesa. He was witness to the dismissal of seven sepoys from Ferozepore and carried Karter Singh's message to one dismissed sepoy. The Pherozepore raid having been abandoned, the gathering broke up. After which they went for the attack on the Canal Bridge which they had to postpone. When other conspirators were being arrested he absconded walking generally in a Sadhu's dress and he went as far as Calcutta. In four months from Calcutta he went to Burma where he served as a contractor's cook for sometime. At last he returned to his village where he was made over to the police by his father.

Ganda S'ngh, just arrested, was placed in the dock to-day.

The evidence so far tendered will be read out to him and Prem Singh to-morrow.

Absconder Prem Singh, now under trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, will be charged with complicity in the murder of Kapur Singh of Padri in Amritsar district, who was brutally murdered last summer, being first shot by pistols and then decapitated with *chhavis*. it is also alleged that Prem Singh attempted the lives of two other men, one belonging to his own village and the other the Sutedposh of Amritsar district.

Hitherto the efforts of police to arrest this man have met with little success owing to his ability to disguise himself and to the assistance he got from friends who harboured him. The trial of the offenders charged with the murder of Kapur Singh will probably be undertaken by the Special Commission as soon as police investigation of the case is comple.

LORD PENTLAND.

ARRIVES AT TANJORE.

(Associated Press.)

TANJORE, Dec. 3.

Lord and Lady Pentland left Trichinopoly this morning after three days' tour in that district. In view of the present situation, the people at His Excellency's suggestion abandoned festive arrangements but were determined to devote their energies to raising a substantial sum in aid of the hospitalship Madras to commemorate their Excellencies' visit. Rich and poor vied with each other in contributing their mite. At a garden party held in their honour last evening Lord and Lady Pentland were presented with a purse containing a cheque for Rs. 22,250. This was besides Rs. 7,000, the proceeds of a war fete held recently at Trichinopoly. Their Excellencies congratulated the people of this district on this manifestation of their loyalty and public spirit.

Leaving Trichinopoly this morning they arrived at Tanjore and they were accorded a public reception and presented with addresses from local bodies.

MERITS AND DEFECTS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

PROFESSOR SADLER'S SURVEY.

Professor M. E. Sadler, Vice Chancellor of Leeds University, lectured on "English Education after the War" to the Bradford Textile Society on Nov. 8.

In modern education, which for the last 20 years has been everywhere in a state of tension and painful hesitating readjustment to the new conditions of thought and life, there are (Professor Sadler said) three great representative forces—Gemany, the United States, and the British Empire. Each is typical of a different point of view; each contributes a different experience; and each can testify to the amazing power of educational influences when effectively applied. Germany stands for unity based on the State the United States stand for variety based on the individual. The British Empire stands for an attempt at moral unity based partly on individual experience, partly on the inherited tradition of various social groups, partly on administrative organisation. All three have to face the same human problem. Each has learnt from the other two.

Germany and America have worked on simpler theories and have had the advantage of greater simplicity of aim. The British is the more complex view, the least easy to define, and the most liable to ineffective compromise. But the facts themselves are complex. The British tradition at its best seems, to me at least, to have got nearer to the truth than either the German or the American. But British education when it falls below the best, as is too often the case is far less effective in accomplishing its aim than are the German and the American in accomplishing theirs.

DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL CHARACTER.

British education, and especially English education at its best, is stronger than any other in the development of personal character. The same care which the Germans have lavished on ways of securing intellectual attainment, and which the Americans have spent on methods of fusing together the diverse elements in their heterogeneous population, has been given in Britain, and particulary in the best English schools, to questions of personal conduct and character. British education has also been at least as effective as the German or the American in fostering the will to make that supreme sacrifice of life or limb which is claimed from a man in the hour of national peril. But it has been less successful than the German in producing a reasoned conviction that daily sacrifice must be made by the individual for the welfare of the local community to which he belongs. On the intellectual side, however, British education, with brilliant exceptions, is, as compared with the German (though not with the American), feeble, but markedly less so in Scotland than in other parts of the British Empire.

THE DEFECTS.

The gravest defects of English education are (1) the absence of an exacting standard in the training of the mind (as contrasted with training in conduct), with a resulting disparagement of the importance of general knowledge and a failure to realise the value of pure science as the fruitful source of new applications of scientific knowledge to the needs of life and industry; (2) uninstructedness of parental opinion in matters of education, showing itself in indifference to the quality of teaching and in capricious and casual choice of schools; (3) failure to stimulate the intellectual interests of boys and girls of average capacity, with resulting wastefulness in the husbanding of the mental powers of the nation; (4) inertness of mind towards science, alike in industry, in public administration, and in domestic management; and (5) neglect in many homes and schools of proper pride in perfect cleanliness of the person, in grace of bearing and of manner, and in neatness of attire—a neglect which is accompanied by the serious evils of ignorance of the proper care of infant life, of uneconomical allocation of expenditure in the household budget, and of neglect of the remediable physical defects of children.

Our fundamental need in English education is for leadership by a great statesman strong through support from a great weigh of public opinion, and resolved to kindle in England a purposeful zeal for educational reform. Granted this, the nation will, would effectively focus itself on this question, and produce such a change in our customary standpoint as to get far more than hitherto out of the devoted labour of our teachers and educational administrators.

AN ABSCONDER IN FEROZESHAHR MURDER CASE.

ARREST IN LUDHIANA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

Ganda Singh alias Bhagat Singhf Kacharban, district Ferozepore, an absconder in Ferozeshahr murder case is arrested in the Ludhiana district on November 30th. It will be remembered that in the Ferozeshahr case Sub-Inspector Vaza Zaildar was murdered in last cold weaer on the high road by a band of retued emigrants, who were on their way to oot the Moga treasury and a number of urderers were killed or captured on thepot by the villagers. Ganda Singh is aged to be one of the band who escaped a he successfully evaded arrest for a ear, though a reward of Rs. 2,000 haeen offered for his capture. During thyear of freedom he is alleged to have been gaged in furthering the objects of the conracy and he is regarded as one of the most important of the absconding returne emigrants.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" DEFAMATION CASE JUDGMENT.

MR. JEHANGIR B. MARZBAN AND MR. PHIROZESHAH J. MARZBAN v. MR. J. H. BHABHA AND OTHERS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

The results of these appeals have already been given in our issues of the 2nd inst. The following is the important portions of the Judgment delivered by their Lordships. Justice Batchelor in the course of the Judgment said:—

"Passing to the merits we can be exceedingly brief. Mr. Strangman no doubt very wisely from the point of view of his clients (the accused) has devoted a large part of his address to calling our attention to the intemperate and abusive language which was used by the newspaper 'The Parsi,' accepted apparently as the organ representing those opinions contrary to the views of the 'Jam-e-Jamshed' (the accused's paper). I am very doubtful, however, whether the articles appearing in 'The Parsi' newspaper are even relevant to this trial. Assuming that they are relevant, I do not think that they had any such bearing upon the case as would justify me in noticing the notes. I merely observe that those articles where of an intemperate and somewhat violent character. That in however, as I understand the matter, is no answer at all in favour of the present accused or against the present prosecution. That prosecution must succeed or fail according as the articles upon which it is observed are, or are not, defamatory. It appears to me beyond doubt that the articles are defamatory, and that they exceed all possible limits of fair journalistics criticism. I do not propose to read the articles *in extenso*. I select only two or three passages, about the defamatory character of which there can, I think, in the mind of any competent Judge, be no room for any reasonable doubt."

His Lordship after reading the passages about Conference "lepers"—proceeded to remark—"These passages it seems to me so far from being fair criticism of adverse views are not criticism at all, but are mere personal abuse and vilification of the writer as religious controversalist. A similar passage can also be found in the second charge on the subject of "poisonous nails." It seems to me unnecessary to labour this point because it is too clear from much argument, for the reasons which I have stated, and on the face of the passages I have quoted, I hold that these passages are defamatory of the complainants. The only question that remains is the position of the first accused, Jehangir Byramji Marzban. There is no doub- that he is the proprietor of the paper. It is admitted that a criminal liability cannot be imputed to him, if he succeeds in showing that the defamatory passages in his newspaper were published without his knowledge. The evidence on the point is somewhat conflicting. But in my view the weight of it is in the first accused's favour. He formally denies that he ever read those passages, or even saw them before they were published. And though the learned magistrate seems to discover some discrepancy between the statement brought in by the first accused, and the oral statement which he made before Mr. Aston himself, I am not able to follow that view. It appears to me that the two statements are easily reconcileable. I find it difficult to suppose that if Mr. Jehangir had knowledge of the publication of these articles, he would falsely deny it; and I think that if the court was dealing with a gentleman of his position, some credit must be attached to his statement. Attaching to it that credit which, I think, it is due, I do not find on the record any evidence sufficient to displace it. The evidence merely goes to show that there was an office rule that matters out of the common or likely to lead to litigation should be brought to the first accused's attention. But even upon that footing it is by no means clear to me that these articles would necessarily or even probably have been brought under his notice I think therefore that in a criminal trial where the burden of proof is wholly on the side of the prosecution, we ought to hold that the 1st accused's explanation is probable and reasonable and should be accepted.

"On this ground I would reverse the conviction and sentence passed on the first accused and would direct him to be acquitted and discharged, and I would dismiss the appeal of the second accused. The fine, if paid by the first accused to be refunded to him."

Mr. Justice Shah:—I am of the same opinon and agree generally for the reasons given by my learned brother.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai, Billmoria appeared for the appellants accued.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Messrs. S. G. Wellinker and Madon instructed by Mr. Pocha, Solicitor, appeared for the respndent complainants.

FFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER HUSBAND.

CHILD-WIFE ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KING EMPEROR v. RAMBOOBAI.

The hearing of the above case in which the acused, a girl 12 years old, was charged with attempting to murder her husband by administering arsenic in the food served to him was continued yesterday. The facts of the case have already appeared in our columns.

Mr. Indravadan Mehta appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Jehangir B. Patell appeared for the accused.

Mr. Jeejee E. Ghaswala, First Assistant to the Chemical Analyser to Government, was the next witness called. Examined by Mr. Mehta he said that on the 13th October, two metl trays were brought to his office by Deputy Inspector Dalton for examination Witness examined the contents and found arsenic therein.

In reply to the Court the accused said that she did not put anything in her husband's food.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lodship in acquitting the accused marked that the verdict was a correct one on the evidence.

ALLEGED OFFENCE AGAINST A STUDENT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KING-EMPEROR v. LALJI SHAVJI.

The accused in this case was charged with rapping one Hargovan Pragmal, a boy er 14 years old, with the intention of mitting an unnatural offence and also er, S. 377 of the Indian Penal Code with ing carnal intercourse with the boy.

Mr. D. N. Khandallawalla appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Kolaskar appeared for the accused.

At the outset the charge of kidnapping was dropped at his Lordship's suggestion. The case for the prosecution was as follows. The complainant is a student in the Proprietory High School, Fort, and is eleven years old. The accused was 20 years old. On the 19th November the complainant came out of the school at 5-30 p.m., when he was met, by the accused who asked the boy to go with him to a hotel in the same building. They both went to the hotel where they had tea and pan. They then went to an adjoining house where the offence charged was committed under a shaircase. Another schoolboy saw what took place and reported the matter to the complainant's brother who brought the police. The accused was arrested and sent to Inspector Newby at about 6-30 p.m. The clothes of both the complainant and accused were examined by the Inspector and sent to the Chemical Analyser who made a report on them. The Inspector found some spots on them but the Chemical Analyser in his report stated that there was nothing incriminating on the clothes. The complainant was sent to the G. T. Hospital where he was examined by Capt. McQueen, whose report said that on examination he was of opinion that the offence had been committeed very recently.

The accused in his statement before the magistrate said that he had come from upcountry four days ago. He was seated in Gokhle's hotel where the complainant came up and asked for some tea. They went to the hotel had some tea and pan and then he asked the complainant to go away for if his brother happened to come there he would assault the accused. Notwithstanding the complainant did not go away. In the meantime the brother of the complainant came up and assaulted him and handed him over to the police.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty and the accused was ordered to be acquitted.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSURANCE CO.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

JERBAI v. THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This was a suit by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants Rs. 20,000 being the amount of two life policies of her deceased husband with the defendant Company.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Strangman and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant Company.

The plaintiff is the widow of one Ardeshir Rustomjee Bahadurji, who died on the 29th May 1912. On the 12th July, 1911 the deceased insured himself with the defendant Company, taking two policies of Rs. 10,0,0 each. On the claim being made by the plaintiff on the policies after the death of her husband; the defendants declined to pay on the ground that the deceased had made false and untrue statements in the information which he had furnished at the time of the insurance and that these false statements avoided the contract. In the information he had furnished to the Company he had stated that he had not suffered from any particular disease and that he had not had any occasion to consult any doctor in particular whereas the deceased had, as a matter of fact, suffered from appendicities, gout, lumbago and other ailments for which he had been frequently treated by doctors.

Dr. J. N. Bahadurji gave evidence for the defendants deposing that he had treated the deceased for appendicitis in April 1911.

After hearing Dr. Bahadurji's evidence his Lordship remarked that it was no use proceeding further with the case as it was clear that the answers given by the deceased to the defendants contained statements untrue to the knowledge of the deceased. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Rustomji and Ginwalla.

Solicitors for the defendants: Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal List A.

(Attorneys.)

In Re Suit No. 1223-15—Payne and Co. In Re Abdul Tyab Shaik Kadrbhoy a minor v Abdul Hossein Jafferji petitioner, Notice 29-10-15.

845-14—Jamsetji R and D, Gulabchand Amratlal a firm v Ramratlan Malani a firm, In person, 15-11-15.

C C 1363-15—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Shirin and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Shroff D and D, 26-11-15.

1243-15—Dubash and Co. Sha Krishnaji Shavaji and Co a firm v Cassamalli Jafferbhai, N C Dalal. 30-11-15.

In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913—Little and Co, In Re the Josts Engineering Co Ltd and Reduced v The Josts Engineering Co Ltd and Reduced petitioners. Petition for hearing.

List B (Counsel.)

1288-14—Jehangir S M and H. Rai Bhicaiji v Pirojshaw Jeewanji Kerrawalla, Merwanji K and Co. Notice 22-11-15.

342-15—Amin and Desai, (for a pauper) Ebrahim Haji Juvas Haji Tyab v Hajubai widow and ors, Payne and Co, 30-11-15.

791-15—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Annulakchand Govindram a firm v Messrs. Ganeshdas Bahadurmal a firm, Motichand and D, 30-11-15.

In Re Indian Cos Act VI of 1882 Matubhai J and M, In Re the Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v The Pioneer Bank Ltd petitioners R D Sethna Official Liquidator, Parties concerned, For hearing and adjudicating upon defendants and claims for 11-11-15.

Long Causes.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

774-15—Judahs and S, Rajaram Ganooji Korpe v Dinanath Damodhar Kale and anr, Manchershaw and N.

698-15—Madh K and Ch, Multanichand Basdevdas a firm v Rambildas Sagunchand a firm, Ragh N and Co.

805-15—In person, Khatizabai widow and ors v Aimibai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co.

844-15—In person (a pauper) Nowroji Kaikhusru Rustomframna v Jaibai widow, Edgelow G W and Co.

1357-14—J A Varies, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza v Pascoal Salvador Nunes, Mulla and M.

1260-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Jiwanlal Lakhmichand a firm v Nanabhai Cawasji Engineer, Jamsetji R and D.

982-14—Payne and Co, Kissondas Damodhardas and ors v Dhirajlal Damodhardas and ors, Shroff D and D.

1321-14—D J Mantri, Bhikoba Kashinath Dadarkar and anr v Narayan Bhikoba Dadarkar and ors.

1199-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowdas Goculdas Pasto v Dhanjibhoy B Petit a firm Mulla and Muila.

359-15—Little and Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co, a firm and anr v Govindji Bhanji, Wadia G and Co.

454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.

303-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrimal a firm Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.

1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.

49-15—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v Vithaldas Mohunji and anr, Rustomji and G.

289-15—Tyabji D and Co, Doongersey Gangji and Co a firm v Jethmal Jamnadas Bhaishanker K and G.

454-14—S A Tyabji Balerishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors. D J Mantri, Judah and S.

BRITISH GENERAL IN SERBIA.

"Lieutenant-General Sir Bryan Mahon, who is in command of the British Expeditionary Force to Serbia, led the flying column to the relief of Mafeking in 1900 and relieved Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

"He is a gallant Irish cavalryman, a great sportsman, and has gained honour in many actions. He is fifty-three years of age, and when twenty-one entered the 8th Hussars. He went to India, was made a captain, and in 1896 saw real fighting for the first time during the Egyptian campaign. It was in the Soudan campaign that Sir Bryan won his spurs and was brought to the notice of Lord Kitchener," says the "Mail."

"Sir Reginald Wingate wrote to him:—

"'I cannot speak in sufficiently strong terms of the excellence of the services performed by this officer. . . . His personal disregard for danger, intrepid scouting and careful handling of men, all fit him for high command.'"

AN HISTORIC SPEECH.

The Right Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., the Father of the House of Commons, writes on "Forty Years in the House," in the "Strand Magazine."

Referring to Sir Edward Grey's historic speech on August 3, 1914, on the eve of the declaration of war, Mr. Burt says:—

"There was one point at which I think every member present must have vented his feelings in cheers. This was when Sir Edward delivered himself of the passage: 'My own view is this. If a foreign fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought, in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside.' Sir Edward's fist ended with a bang. It was as though a mine had been exploded; and the whole House burst into thunder upon thunder of acclamation."

THE ACTING CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Photo by M. N. Kirtikar.

A group photograph taken at the Mazagaon Police Court : Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad is seen garlanded.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.

FIREMEN SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Gerald Weeks, master of the s.s. Isle of Arran, at present lying in the Bombay Harbour, charged J. Lloyd, T. Morton and J. Swanson, firemen on board the vessel, with being absent from the ship without leave.

Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for the complainant.

It was alleged that on the arrival of the ship on the 1st instant the three accused went ashore without the master's permission and failed to return. They were subsequently arrested on warrants. The vessel being employed as a transport was under twelve hours' notice and was liable to sail at any moment.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but were convicted.

Mr. Azad pressed for a heavy sentence, which might prove deterrent in the case of others.

The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment and ordered that their wages for two days should be forfeited.

A DISOBEDIENT STEWARD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one K. Sasaki, steward on board the s.s. Indiana was charged with continued and wilful disobedience and neglect of duty.

Mr. B. H. Daruwala appeared for Captain Walter Burdon, master of the vessel.

It was alleged that the accused often go drunk and refused to obey the captain. After the summons was obtained against him he threatened to shoot the master and the chief engineer with a revolver he had with him. the master thereupon took away the revolver from the accused, which was loaded when the accused was in the act of dipping it in a bucket of water to find out whether it was in working order.

The defence was that the master frequently assaulted the accused on the latter complaining about the insufficiency of provisions.

The accused was convicted.

Mr. Daruwalla pressed for a heavy sentence.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment and ordered two days' wages to be deducted from his salary.

PORT TRUST OFFICIAL FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Anant Narayan Vadia a boat-builder of Darukhana, charged a European, named W. E. MacDonald, employed in the Audit Department of the Bombay Port Trust with assault.

The complainant was represented by Mr. N. N. Saher, and the accused by Mr. Athavle.

It was alleged by the complainant that on the 10th November last when he was going along Mazagaon Dock Yard, he saw the accused coming from the opposite direction. When the accused came near the complainant *"sowarka bacha kia dekhta hai"* etc. On the complainant remonstrating the accused used further abusive expressions and gave him a slap on the face and a blow on his side. He also told the complainant that he would not care for a court or a Magistrate.

The accused, on the other hand, denied the charge, and said that the complainant stared at him in an insolent manner and to avoid bumping against each other he moved him aside.

The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's defence and held that he did abuse and assault the complainant. The Court fined MacDonald Rs. 15.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Dinmahomed Abdulla, a Mahomedan, with selling half a grain of cocaine without a license. The accused sold the cocaine in Kumbharwada 5th Lane on Thursday when he was arrested. He was convicted and as he had a previous conviction, he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED POSTAL FRAUD AT YATUNG

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALIMPONG, Dec. 3.

Hardayal Sharma, late head clerk, Postal Superintendent's office at Yatung in Tibet, has been put in the lock-up on a charge of having misappropriated about Rs. 10,000 from the commissariat department at Yatung. The accused had been absonding for some time, but was eventually arrested at the Simla post office, when he went there to take delivery of letters under an assumed name. The case will be tried by Mr. Gould, I.C.S., British trade agent of Gyantse, Tibet.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORER'S ROMANCE.

HOW COMMANDER EVANS MET THE "BELLE OF CHRISTIANIA."

Romance has always haunted Antarctic explorers, and it did not desert Commander Evans when he met Miss Elsa Andvord, whose engagement to him has recently been announced.

In 1913 Commander Evans, who was Captain Scott's second in command in the Antarctic expedition, was given a reception in Christiania. His friend, the ski expert to the expedition, Lieutenant Tryggve Gran, who flew from Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire, to Norway in July 1914 turned to the commander, saying, "Let me introduce you to the belle of Christiania—Miss Elsa Andvord." He then introduced a tall, strikingly handsome girl.

Miss Andvord, like most of her race, took a deep interest in Polar exploration and knew the history of the various expeditions thoroughly. A friendship sprang up between her and the commander.

Some time after, they met when Commander Evans was lecturing in Paris. They met again in England. They will be married in London early in the New Year.

Miss Andvord, who comes of a military family, knows England well. Part of her school life was spent at Oxford.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Ever since the passing of the Indian Railways Act in the year 1879, the section, which provides penalties for the offence of forcible overcrowding by the railway servant has remained a dead letter! This fact has emboldened the railway servant so much that forcible overcrowding has become universal, and deep-rooted and a matter of every-day routine. The Railway Board was created by the Government to improve the lot of the third class passengers. But for various reasons—the chief of which is that its members are allowed to accept lucrative posts on the home directorates of the Indian railway companies, on retirement from government service—the Board has failed miserably to compel the railway companies to do anything substantial for the third class passengers.. To expect the Board to prosecute the railway servants who enforce overcrowding is, therefore, ridiculous. To expect the oppressed passenger himself to prosecute is equally ridiculous. The work, as pointed out by your correspondent X. Y. Z. must be taken up by the Railway Passengers' Associations. There is no other question which should have preference over this in their programme. Overcrowding is the worst of the long list of cruelties practised by the callous railway servant and it should, therefore, engage the whole attention of the Associations: other questions should be held over for future action.

The persons who subscribe to the funds of these Associations should now take up a firm attitude and force them to devote all their time, energy and money to strike at the root of the evil by regular prosecutions in the police courts. The subscribers should now see that the Associations do not pursue even for a moment the futile course of appeals to the companies or the Government. If the Associations will not prosecute they had better die and be buried deep. No one will mourn their loss even for a second. They must be replaced by live, active Associations that understand their business. We are sick of the Associations that merely talk and write. We want Associations that will take advantage of the penal provisions of the Railway Act and thereby strike terror into the hearts of the railway badmashes.—Yours, etc.,

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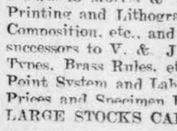

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WHY GERMANY MUST FAIL

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS

WHAT HAVE WE TO FEAR?

"Let us get out of our trenches, where we have been seeing and hearing too much of each other, and take a look over the enemies' positions. There are no bullets flying, and we had better lift our heads freely," says the "Glasgow Herald."

". . . Now that by lifting our heads well up we have been able to get some glimpses beyond how do we feel? Encouraged surely. Compared with the enemy's position upon his fronts and at home our position presents encouragement nearly all along the line. Time is with us, our armies are swelling, our determination is still inflexible. What have we to fear—except ourselves?"

TERRIFIC PRICE.

"Peace at the present moment would suit Germany admirably," says the "Glasgow News." "That is the truth at the back of every vainglorious pose, whether on the East, the West, or the South-East.

"However wonderful the achievement of holding the Allies at bay for fifteen months and actually penetrating far into certain of their territories, the price Austria and Germany have paid for these superficial and temporary 'victories' has been terrific.

"Having failed in the real purpose for which she made war, Germany would indeed rejoice if she could get out of the pit into which she has fallen while she has still in her possession other people's territory to bargain with."

WHY ENEMY WILL FAIL IN THE BALKANS.

"The enemy cannot hope for a decision in the Balkans" writes Mr. H. Belloc in "Land and Water." "He is fighting in it with little more than five per cent. of his effectives in the field, and he expects from the occupation of the railway and the river, and from the possession of a complete avenue of communications right through to the Bosphorus, to produce upon this country especially, so strong an effect that either there will be at least confusion in the directing powers of Great Britain, better still disaffection between the Government and the governed, and best of all (for him), if it be possible, the growth of varying objectives and corresponding disagreements between the Allies

GROWING PRESSURE IN WEST.

"He further hopes for this military result from his action—the diversion of forces for the Balkans which may relieve the growing pressure upon him in the West. This latter point may easily be exaggerated. Ten per cent. or less of the forces available against him in the West would be sufficient to render the enemy's position in the Balkans permanently unstable. It is perfectly obvious to the most superficial student of military affairs that the railway route, at least, would never be secure so long as a considerable undefeated army lay upon its flank.

The German delay in its advance in the Balkans is due, Mr. Belloc suggests, to "a deterioration in the quality of the troops." This element is "clearly affecting the campaign in every field, not only in the Balkans but on those two main fronts in Russia and France where alone the great war can be decided."

WHERE WILL THE BLOW FALL?

"It is conceivable," says Mr. Belloc, "that the plan which will suggest itself to the Allies for the ultimate relief of Serbia—or, rather, for the ultimate embarrassment of the enemy here and for the interruption of his plans—will rather turn upon a blow delivered upon the Bulgarian plain and the main lain to Constantinople, further to the East."

"Able soldiers are still of opinion that Constantinople can be won, and that at all hazards the attempt ought to be made," says the "Observer."

"We have lost the first game, but this is no reason why we should lose the rubber," says "The Times" military correspondent. "We have to meet this new German strategy, but we should meet it in our own way and not as the Germans wish. The main issues must and will be decided in the principal theatres of war where some 250 Austro German divisions are engaged. There are not 20 in Serbia. We shall make the worst mistake of the war if we abate in the slightest degree our joint efforts on the principal fronts.

"Had there been 400,000 or even 300,000 men properly equipped, at Salonika or within reach of it, it is nearly certain that Greece and Rumania would have come in, Bulgaria have been overawed, Turkey paralysed, and Serbia succored in time."

GERMAN FAILURE IN RUSSIA.

"The continued failures after the extremity of the effort before Riga and Dwinsk are," says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" writing on Sunday last, "beginning to tell heavily upon the Germans.

"Their enormous losses have disheartened the troops to such an extent that it would appear that Dwinsk has been already given up as a practicable attainment.

"The Germans have been nearly two months at work without making any impression even upon the Russian first line defences. They find themselves precisely where they were before, but with an appalling list of killed, wounded, missing, and sick. This painful experience has been repeated half a dozen times already The Germans have had enough at Dwinsk. Their hopes are again travelling north. [illegible] and Riga represents the promised [illegible] plenty to the demoralised [illegible] present moment.

[illegible] AS ALLY.

[illegible]rmans and their friends may say, the Russian campaign has been a disappointment.

"Russia will quietly spend the winter in organising victory. It is recognised that the Germans, compelled to undergo the rigours of a real Russian winter under the constant annoyance of Russian attacks, will lose more men by sickness and suffer a deeper demoralisation than comes from even the worst defeats in the open field.

"The Russian winter is henceforth Russia's best ally, and the wearing down process, though silent, is recognised as more certain than the gallant dash for victory which characterised the Russian fighting earlier in the war.

"The Germans are already suffering terrible hardships and the consequent deadly waves of sickness from weather which the Russian considers warm—namely, the outer fringe of the coming winter. That snow and frost have set in so early is exceptional, and adds confidence to the courage of the pious Russians."

IT IS OUR DUTY.

"It is perfectly plain that it is our duty to take off the gloves and to go in seriously for the struggle that is before us," says the "Statist."

"We and our Allies have complete control of the Mediterranean. Are we going to allow Germany to use her German puppets on Balkan thrones to prolong the fighting, with all its mortality, and to increase our debt simply out of chivalrous courtesy? Is it not, on the contrary, our plain duty to declare that he who is not with us is against us; and to make sure, therefore, that we shall not only relieve Serbia while there is yet time, but that we shall be able to march upon Buda-Pestl and Vienna before many weeks are over?"

TO WIN ROUMANIA.

"To win Roumania would settle everything in favour of the Allies," says the "Observer." "It is said, though not officially confirmed, that bold steps are at last being taken at Bucharest.

"Roumania's claims would be satisfied to the fullest extent. She would get Bessarabia, the Bukowina, the whole of Transylvania and enough of the Banat to make her future frontier march for a long distance with that of Greater Serbia. With these extensions and the economic facilities which the Allies would also ensure, Greater Roumania would became a kingdom of nearly 14,000,000 people and would stand at the very head of the secondary Powers in Europe."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REBUKE.

AMERICANS WHO LOVE ALIEN LAND BETTER THAN THEIR OWN.

President Wilson, in a speech which he delivered on November 4 at the Biltmore Hotel on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Manhattan Club, dealt at some length with the subject of military and naval preparedness in the United States and inferentially denounced the mischievous activities of German propagandists in this country.

"In these critical days," said the President, "we are thinking chiefly of our relations with the rest of the world—not our commercial relations, but our political relations. I confidently believe that we shall never again take a foot of territory by conquest or force; but the question is being asked throughout the country: 'How are we prepared to defend ourselves against foreign interference?' We, as a nation, feel that we are fully justified in preparing to vindicate our right to exist as an independent and unmolested nation. We want an army adequate only for legitimate uses, but we want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least a rudimentary military training, and who will be ready to form an effective fighting force when called upon. We also want to feel that the nation has adequate munitions and supplies to equip that force without delay. It is desirable also that the naval policy recently outlined should be hastened. But no matter what fighting force the United States may develop the statesmen of the world may rest assured that we entertain no thoughts of aggression.

"The only matter within our borders that has given cause for grave concern recently is the fact that voices have been raised by people who profess to be Americans, but which, indeed, and in truth, they are not. Although American in name they have spoken with alien sympathies, and they have made it plain that they love other countries better than they love America These people have not been numerous, but they have been loud and clamorous. The chief thing necessary for America in order to let the world know that we are prepared to maintain our position is that the voice of the nation should be sound and unmistakably in union. These manifestations of racial feeling are not the only danger we should guard against—we should also guard against and rebuke all religious and sectarian antagonism."

ALL-INDIA HINDU SABHA.

The Council of All-India Hindu Sabha have decided to hold a Conference at Bombay of Hindu leaders who are expected to come to this city during the Christmas week of this year and Mr. Dev Ratan Sharma, Secretary of the Sabha, has been deputed to make necessary arrangements for it. It is proposed to hold a preliminary meeting of representative Hindu leaders of all communities to-morrow at 4 p.m. at the office of the All India Hindu Sabha which has been opened at Sir Mangaldas Wadi on the Khetwadi Main Road behind the Small Cause Court compound to settle details of arrangements to be made and to form a Reception Committee to carry them out.

(Continued from Column 4.)

no longer absolute mistress of her fate, which is bound up with that of the Balkan War. This is the cause of the extreme gravity of the situation of Roumania and of her rapports with the Quadruplice not only as regards the present war but also in regard to the future settlement of the Balkans.

ROUMANIA'S DILEMMA.

"DIVIDED AND HESITATING."

THE STORY OF GERMAN PRESSURE

A very clear account of the situation in Roumania and of the manner and effects of German pressure, says the "Manchester Guardian" appears in the "Corriere della Sera" (Milan) from its Bucharest correspondent. Writing on October 23, Signor Civinni points out the extent of Germany's financial interests in Roumania and of Roumania's economic dependence on Germany for the sale of the produce of the soil and the purchase of manufactured goods. When Roumania refused to let munitions of war pass through to Turkey, Germany tried to force an economic crisis by closing the frontier, but the Roumanian agrarians bore their losses quietly. The writer goes on:—

Economic pressure having failed, Germany resorted to military coercion. From Berlin came the watchword "Roumania must be terrorised." Soon after the closing of the Austrian frontier the peaceful citizens of Bucharest learnt from the daily papers that the Austrians and Germans were concentrating some hundreds of thousands of soldiers on the Carpathians. This was the time of the Russian retreat By an energetic stroke the Government of Bratiano cleared the situation. Roumania answered the German provocation by the concentration of three army corps on the northern frontier. Germany drew back. She offered explanations and requested a reciprocal withdrawal of troops. Bratiano accepted the explanations, but refused to withdraw his troops, which to-day are still guarding the frontier from Dorohoi to Verciorova.

EFFECT OF THE THREAT.

The Roumanian answer, although prompt and dignified, did not neutralise altogether the effect of the German threat. The Roumanians saw themselves suddenly isolated, caught between two enemies—the Germans in the north, the Bulgarians in the south. The boldest became the most prudent. Ministers who, like Costinescu, had urged the necessity of joining the Quadruple Entente became silent. The official press took advantage of the new situation to magnify the providence and the wisdom of the Government which had saved the country not only from the horrors of war but from the shame of defeat. A Roumanian general—the same who in 1913 was bent on capturing the Tsar Ferdinand—declared in the papers that to send the Roumanians against Austria was equivalent to digging their graves in the Carpathians. Germany had accomplished her aim. Her troops could now be withdrawn from the Roumanian frontier and Bulgaria could mobilise without fear or hindrance. Roumania had been terrorised.

But it is not enough for Berlin that it should be impossible for Roumania to act. Berlin demands a formal declaration from the Roumanian Government. An official Note published a few days ago in the German papers explained the rupture of commercial relations between Germany and Roumania by the fact that the political situation between the two countries was not yet clear. "But," added the message, "this in all probability will be accomplished in a few weeks." Evidently this is expected to happen as soon as the Germans have joined hands with the Bulgarians and completely surrounded Roumania.

After having immobilised Roumania, Germany administered a narcotic. The Germans were not satisfied with their attempt to force the hand of the Government, and they tried to do violence to the national conscience, to falsify its interests, to check its instinct, to hide the vision of the future. To economic pressure and military terrorisation they added so many and such varied means of coercion and propaganda that they are bound to bear fruit.

A TRAGIC SITUATION.

To conclude, the Roumanians are now divided and hesitating. There are those who favour neutrality conditionally and those who believe in it to the end, some who see the realisation of their ideals by the side of the Quadruple Entente and others who would follow Germany. On the one side the pure and disinterested, on the other those who sold themselves to foreign interests have been fighting for 14 months without a definite advantage on either side. Behind these conflicts of ideas or interests the great mass of the people, perplexed, troubled, has no longer faith in its power to dominate events. The most active and most representative men, like Filipescue, Jorga, Take Jonescu, and General Crainiceanu, appear to be isolated. There is no longer perfect harmony amongst them. Filipescu, as president of the Unionist Federation, has organised a meeting to proclaim the will of the nation in this supreme moment of her history, and declares himself ready even for revolt. Jorga instead advocates an understanding between the Government and the Opposition. Take Jonescu writes that the moment has not only come but has been imposed upon Roumania, and that it is the duty of the Government to obey the decree of fate and not become guilty of a crime towards the nation. Crainiceanu invites the nation to await quietly and confidently the strategic changes in the Balkan situation which will enable Roumania to realise her aspirations.

The pessimists smile at these impenitent idealists and declare that the game is lost to them, that a higher will than that of the Prime Minister is now responsible for all. They also assert that all will end like a bubble, and that if Filipescu will not listen to reason the Government will declare martial law and the comedy will come to an end.

If it were really so the situation of Roumania would be a tragic one. Fortunately the truth of these rumours is denied not only by the head of the Government but also by the leader of the Opposition. Nothing, it appears, is lost so far, fortunately. But it is clear that Roumania is

(Continued in Column 3.)

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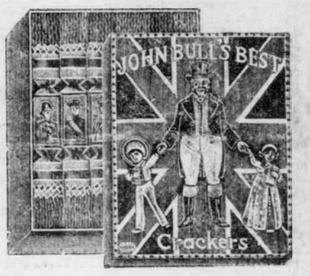

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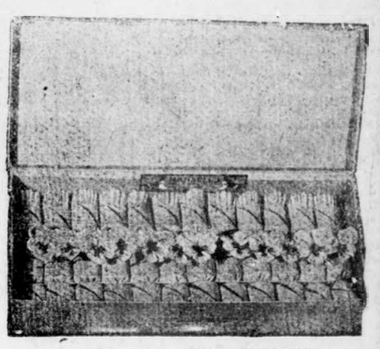

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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy : The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Woodward in E. nat; Hymns 4, 47, 312, 170; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by Lord Bishop of Bombay; Canticles—Woodward in A; Hymns 51, 52, 19; Collections for Cathedral Schools Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p.m., Preacher : Rev. Father Tovey, S. S. J. E.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari, English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m.: Gujarathi Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu.).

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7.30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Holy Communion and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort. Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D., 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland, 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Evening Praise List: Psalm 121, tune 65. Paraphrase 47, tune 96, Hymns 219, 44, 599 (1st tune). Offertory.

United Free Church of Scotland Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: The Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., LL.D.; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8.30 a.m., Sunday School 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. Frank Hart, 4-45 p.m. Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6.30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Men's Bible Class, from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3.15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4.30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6.30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6.30 p.m.,

Rosary, Church Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5.30 a.m. 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m. Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5.30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-59 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health), Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7.30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho, 5-20, 6.20, 7-30, 8.30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7.30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

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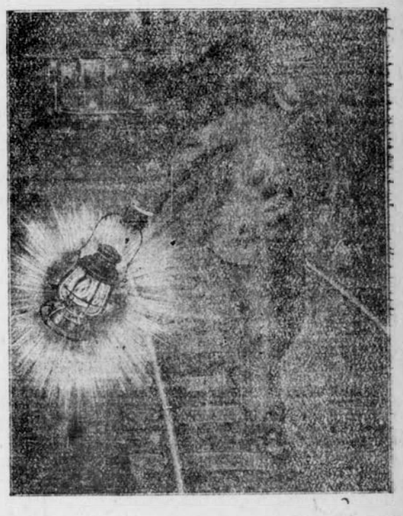

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Captain I. Dearnley, Manchesters.
Lieut. M. C. Pearson, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. W. W. Ball, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. S. Parry, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. H. Lomax, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. A. T. Bantock, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Tomlinson, Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED.

Colonel H. Kilgour, Devons.
Colonel W. D. Scott, Artillery.
Lieut. J. C. Bell, Medicals.
Lieut. H. Robinson, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. C. Bell, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Cran, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Laing, Highland L. I.
Lieut.-Colonel H. Maclear, Royal Scots.
Captain V. P. Smith, Engineers.
Captain C. E. Squire, Rifle Brigade.
Captain R. W. Muray, Medicals.
Lieut. C. B. Swift, Norfolks.
Lieut. H. Tryon, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. A. W. Morey, Royal Scots.
Lieut. D. F. Stileman, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. K. M. Douglas, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. F. L. Gooseman, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. T. de W. Michael, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. S. Ramsay, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Whittle, Durham L. I.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. F. B. Goodall, Border Regiment.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieut. P. C. Anderson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Powell, Yorkshire L. I.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. F. C. Walker, Suffolks.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. A. Anson, Grenadiers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. Blane, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Bamford, Shropshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. St. J. B. Matthews, Berkshires.

DIED.

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Ross, Medicals.
Major H. F. Amery, Black Watch.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. W. Winterton, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. C. P. Waldie, West Surreys.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain C. C. Darley, Artillery.
Lieut. J. B. Turnbull, Gordons.

NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. H. W. Medlicott, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Slade, Cyclist Corps.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER

Second-Lieut. J. E. Howey, Bedford Yeomanry.

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Second-Lieut. C. F. Letts, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. E. P. Mathews, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. H. F. Reid, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Strangman, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. D. M. Sutthery, Argyll and Sutherlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. J. H. Powell, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. S. H. Smith, South Staffords.

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Captain D. R. Townshend, North Lancashires.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

TWO WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA OFFICERS KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Among the names of officers killed in the recent fighting near Baghdad figures the name of Captain A. P. Wodehouse, who before the war broke out was one of the Deputy Commissioners of Police in Calcutta. Captain Wodehouse belonged to the 122nd Rajputana Infantry. But he had been employed specially on police work in Calcutta since 1909 and his kindness and fairness as well as his efficiency made him greatly respected. When the war broke out he reverted to military duty and only a few months ago he was attached to the 119th Infantry (Mooltan Regiment) and proceeded to the Persian Gulf. At the time of his death he was second in command of the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. Captain Wodehouse was born in 1881 and was the eldest son of Rev. F. H. Wodehouse, Rector of Gotham in Nottinghamshire. He entered the Army in 1902 and was promoted Captain nine years later. His brother Lt. Wodehouse, R.N., is a famous footballer and captained the English Rugby team a few years ago.

Another name in the list familiar to Calcutta is that of Captain Whatford, formerly Adjutant of E. B. S. Railway Volunteers. He successfully partnered Mr. Scroope in the final for the Bengal Tennis Championship (doubles) in 1912 and was a well-known cricketer.

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LORD BRYCE ON AN ASSET OF WAR.

EMPIRE AND DEMOCRACY.

Sir Charles Lucas, chairman of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, delivered in mail week at King's College a lecture on "Empire and Democracy," the second of the University of London series of lectures on the Empire and the Future. Lord Bryce presided, and in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer dwelt on the justice with which the British Empire had been administered.

Sir Charles Lucas said the war presented two phenomena. On the one side was a nation highly educated, in the front rank of science, instinct with the sense of statesmanship and duty to the State, waging war under a military despotism for the cruelest form of empire as understood in past ages. On the other side was an Empire fighting for the liberty and independence of small States with an Army drawn partly from outlying provinces more democratic than the Mother Country, partly from countries where democracy never existed, and partly from the dominant country. The two ideals could not grow side by side. The British Empire and British democracy would stand or fall together.

Lord Bryce claimed that in all our Crown Colonies governors, with exceptions in the early rule of India, had shown to a degree unparalleled by other nations a desire to govern with justice and sympathy. The principles of liberty to which the British people had always been attached had inspired the grants of self-government to our Colonies with unexpected success. The experience of the action of the Dominions in the war gave reasonable hope that the process of consolidation would proceed. Nobody would have predicted that the peril of Great Britain would have brought out as it had the quick, hearty, universal response from all parts of the Empire. Amid all the sorrows of the war, we had the consolation of feeling that the British race all over the world and the other races we govern had stood by us.

Nothing had we more right to be proud of than the way in which in every class there had been a universal, earnest, eager desire to serve the country and place life and service at the disposal of the country. We might feel this as a great comfort and source of confident hope that we should surmount our present difficulties. The valour of our men was the child of duty, duty unconstrained and rendered in the free belief that it was due from them as citizens. Therefore we should not allow ourselves to be discouraged by temporary difficulties, but should feel that in that valour and sense of duty that had swept through the country we had an asset of inestimable value that would bring us safely to victory. (Cheers.)

INTELLECTUAL DEVASTATION OF WAR.

A REBUKE TO GERMAN WRITERS.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" prints an article on the duties of patriotism by Professor Sieper, of Munich, who makes some forcible remarks about super-patriotism. Especially interesting are his observations concerning England:—

The devastating influences exercised by the world-war in the intellectual sphere have become more and more conspicuous. . . . In particular, it is impossible to describe in a few words the lack of taste and uncritical abuse to be met with in war literature dealing with England. A frequent procedure of the war literature about England consists in judging that country through the medium of her own intellectual leaders and reformers. Collections are made of the remarks of those men who, actuated by ethic impulses, take up in their writings the fight against untruth, meanness, and hyprocrisy in order to make their people nobler, wiser, and better. This somewhat cheap method was essayed even before the war. . . The false generalities, one-sidedness, and exaggeration exhibited in the recently much-talked-about book published by Edward Meyer, the wellknown Professor of Ancient History at Berlin University, seem hardly calculated to enhance respect for German science.

The thoughtless utterances of certain quarters and the "boundless power" talk of the superpatriots have been contributing for years to the arousing of fear and mistrust even among peoples whose feelings towards us are not hostile, and on the outbreak of war grist was brought to the mills of war agitators abroad by uncritical universal condemnation, by well-meant but one-sided and short-sighted declarations of German scholars and associations, and by useless abusive articles in newspapers and periodicals. Such extremist writing have even wounded and perplexed those whose honest sympathy for Germany could not even be shaken by the storm of national passion. That is the very way in which the Cabinet wars of political intriguers have developed into popular wars.. Whoever has realised this is convinced in his soul that he is doing better work as a patriot when he enjoins reserve and discretion and exhorts to justice even towards the enemy.

The total plague mortality during the week ending the 27th November was 3,673 against 5,733 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 1,906, deaths, Madras Presidency 132, Bengal 1, Bihar and Orissa 57, United Provinces 257, Punjab 24, Burma 88, Mysore State 110, Hyderabad State 331, Central India 158, and Rajputana 1.

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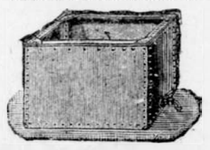
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AMERICA'S NEW FLEET.

185 MORE MEN-OF-WAR.

PROFITING BY LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Among the things which the British Fleet has done is to convince a very powerful section of the people of the United States that their country requires a large navy, writes Mr. Archibald Hurd in the "Daily Telegraph." President Wilson and his Administration have adopted most ambitious plans for the strengthening of the Fleet. A short telegram from Washington referred to the matter a fortnight or three weeks ago; now I have received full details.

This war was to end all wars according to some prophets, and in particular it was to remove from the democracies of the world the burden of naval armaments. Now we have the spectacle of the greatest democracy in the world--separated from Europe by 3,000 miles of sea in such a hurry for more men-of-war that it has decided not even to wait for the lessons on construction and armament which the war may teach before it is over. New ships of all classes—battleships, battle-cruisers, scout cruisers, destroyers, and submarines are to be put in hand and without delay.

This decision has been reached by the party which came into power in opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's policy of "the big stick," and pledged to economy on armaments. Hostilities in Europe—and Germany's methods of war in particular apparently—have corrected the extreme pacificism of most Americans; they feel that their wealth is a temptation to other people; they have seen Belgium—happy and prosperous—massacred and overrun. Possessing already a navy which is held by some persons to be not weaker than that of Germany and therefore bracketed as the second largest in the world they are determined to have one yet larger. The "big navy" scheme has received the approval of the President; that is a significant fact, for Dr. Wilson is certainly no fire-eater.

A LEAF FROM GERMANY'S BOOK.

What is the position? According to Mr. Josephus Daniels, the Naval Secretary, who corresponds closely in his duties to our First Lord of the Admiralty, "The sixty-third Congress. . . authorised five battleships, twelve destroyers, and twenty-six submarines—three sea-going and twenty-three coast defence—besides one fuel ship. This was the largest programme ever authorised by any congress and makes necessary the appropriation of $28,369,127 to sontinue such construction." Construction has not been very rapid, and consequently there are a number of vessels still in hand; they comprise seven battleships—the oldest of them authorised in 1911—eleven destroyers, with a destroyer tender, twenty-two submarines, with a tender, and two fuel ships, a storeship, and a transport.

All these ships are still in hand, and now Congress is to be recommended to adopt a five-year programme. The building will be distributed as follows:

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Battle cruisers ...	2	0	1	2	1	6
Scout cruisers ...	3	1	2	2	2	10
Destroyers	15	10	5	10	10	50
Fleet submarines ...	5	4	2	2	2	15
Coast submarines ...	25	15	15	15	15	85
Gunboats	2	1	0	0	0	3
Hospital ship ...	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ammunition ships.	0	0	0	1	1	2
Fuel oil ships ...	0	1	0	1	0	2
Repair ship	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	55	34	27	35	34	185

The programme is arranged so as to equalise the pressure on the shipbuilding resources of the country, as well as to equalise the cost from year to year. In fact, the United States is taking a leaf out of Germany's book and adopting a methodical naval programme.

BATTLESHIPS COSTING £3,760,000 EACH.

The new project will cost an immense sum; in addition to the actual cost of the new vessels provision has to be made for the maintenance of the existing fleet and for increasing the number of officers and men. The cost of the individual ships is estimated officially as follows:

Battleship... ...	$18,800,000 (£3,760,000).
Battle-cruiser ...	$17,500,000 £3,500,000).
Scout-cruiser	...$5,000,000 (£1,000,000).
Destroyer	$1,360,000 (£272,000).
Fleet submarine ...	$1,500,000 (£300,000).
Coast submarine ...	$650,000 (£130,000).
Gunboats	$760,000 (£152,000).
Hospital ship ...	$2,450,000 (£490,000).
Fuel ship	$1,355,250 (£271,000).
Repair ship	$2,000,000 (£400,000).

It will be seen that the Americans are not going to spoil any of their new ships for "a ha'porth of paint"; the most we have ever spent on single battleship or battle cruiser is about £2,000,000. It is stated that the battle cruiser plans contemplate ships nearly 800ft. long, between 90ft. and 100ft. in beam, and with six turbine-driven propellers, to make a minimum speed of thirty-five knots an hour. The new scout cruisers will be designed to maintain a speed of twenty-five knots endurance rather than excessive speed being the object sought. All of the new destroyers will make over thirty knots an hour. Speed means money. The cost of construction on the other side of the Atlantic for such vessels as they desire is high, and then there are the charges for aviation, for reserves of munitions, and for the upkeep of the fleet. When everything has been taken into account, the Navy Department calculates that the sum will stand as under:

For 185 new ships	£84,593,000
For continuing ships already authorised	£9,700,000
For aviation	£1,200,000
For reserve supply of ammunition	£5,000,000
Total for increase of the Navy.	£100,493,000
For upkeep of fleet	£103,000,000
Total for navy for five years ...	£203,493,000

A LEGACY FOR THE FUTURE.

This total works out at an average of approximately £40,000,000 a year an increase of nearly 35 per cent. in the aggregate charge for the Fleet during these years. But the estimates will almost certainly be exceeded; next year, it is stated, £43,500,000 will be asked for. This programme, moreover, will leave as a legacy yet heavier permanent charges for ship repairs and for personal. It is, for instance, proposed to make "an increase of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines—11,500 men in all." It is also intended to send 250 more midshipmen to the Naval Academy for training; the new aviation corps will involve heavy permanent charges. The running costs of the Fleet will be heavier. The policy of the Navy Department is "to keep in full commission all battleships under fifteen years of age, all destroyers and submarines under twelve years of age, one-half the number of cruisers, all the gunboats, and the necessary auxiliaries for the Fleet, as well as to provide adequate reserve complements for the remaining vessels of military value, and for the shore stations."

The expenditure on the American fleet will consequently be on the up-grade even after the five years' programme has been carried out, and the time may not be far distant when the outlay of the United States on seapower will be as high as ours was on the outbreak of the war, and that was exceptional. Down to the naval crisis of 1909 we had never gone beyond about £33,000,000; now the Americans are confronted with an immediate charge of £43,500,000.

It goes without saying, that the people of the United States can well afford this expenditure if they care to incur it; in a sense they will be investing a portion of the profits they are making out of the war—and they are very big—in more naval and military power, for the Estimates for the army are also to be largely increased.

AMERICA'S NOTE TO BRITAIN.

SETTLEMENT OF SEA LAW AFTER THE WAR.

No crisis is expected here regarding America's Note to Britain, says the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." It seems probable that a real settlement will be deferred until the war ends and sea law generally is revised to meet modern conditions.

There is no doubt that the American press and public support Washington's efforts to defend neutral rights, and the alleged abuse of them will be magnified for German purposes. It remains true, however, that the arbitration treaty between America and Britain provides machinery for settling a technical side dispute, and this reference as the last resource is compulsory. It would be safe, indeed, to say that there is no vestige of a chance of a crisis.

In discussing what Washington could do in support of the Note, the newspaper press here is reminding us that, while it would be "noble," of the British to meet American wishes at the risk of losing the war, yet "such nobility is not to be expected." As to the time over which the argument may extend, the prospect seems illimitable. July 21, it is recalled here, is the date on which Washington sent its Note to Germany asking a disavowal of the Lusitania massacre. So far no reply has come. To judge from present indications, not the smallest intention exists in Washington now to insist upon a German disavowal.

"If," to quote the "New York Tribune," "we can give Germany three months in which to disavow murder, how long shall we allow Britain to disavow larceny for which she is willing to make restitution after arbitration?"

COTTON AND MEAT INTERESTS.

Congressmen are gathering for the session which meets early next month, and it is evident that members from the cotton and meat producing districts intend to make as much trouble for the Administration as possible over the questions taken up by the President in the American Note to Great Britain. Their constituents are urging them to compel the Government to make reprisals on England for the seizure and holding up of American vessels.

The rich meat packers of Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha and the cotton people of the South are angry at their exports being stopped, and the suggestion has been brought forward with renewed vigour that an embargo be placed on the sale and despatch of munitions of war to the Allies. President Wilson is strongly opposed to any retaliatory legislation, and nothing will induce him to forbid war supplies being sent across the Atlantic. There will be a bitter fight on this question.

USE PINE TAR FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE.

Chronic coughs, catarrh, throat and bronchial troubles that resist all ordinary remedies usually yield at once to the soothing, healing and strengthening influence of the medicinal properties contained in tar, pine and wild cherry. All these properties, as well as several other valuable remedial agents, are found in a syrup made by dissolving half a pound of sugar in half a pint of hot water, and then adding 2 oz. of ordinary "bitrate" of tar. Stir thoroughly, pour into a pint bottle, and, when cool, it is ready for use. One or two teaspoonfuls of this simple and inexpensive cough syrup will quickly overcome the worst cough, and that annoying tickling in the throat will disappear almost instantly. Children should take from a quarter to half of the above quantities several times a day. The fact that "bitrate" of tar is entirely free from opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin or other poisonous habit-forming drugs to which scientists and physicians so strongly object, is doubtless one of the reasons why its use is becoming almost universal.

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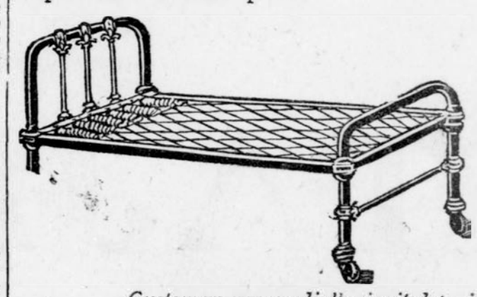
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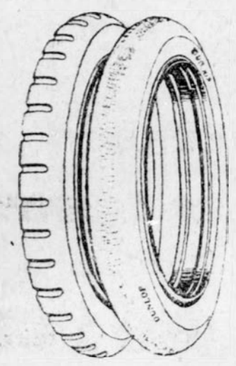

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MME. SARAH BERNHARDT.

RETURN TO PARIS STAGE.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt has been seen by a Paris audience for the first time since her operation, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writing on Nov. 7. She was welcomed with tenfold enthusiasm; the house applauded for many minutes while she stood, and at the close of the performance flowers were showered on the stage. She chose for her first appearance since the war and since her ordeal what I may call a lyric fresco, "Les Cathédrales," with verse by Eugene Morand the former collaborator of Sardou, and music by Gabriel Pierne. The performance was for the benefit of the ambulance of Professor Dennce, the surgeon who amputated Madame Bernhardt's leg in Bordeaux.

All Paris—or what the war has left of all Paris—was present to welcome Madame Sarah. The curtain rose upon dim, darkened scenery of vague clouds. In front lay a sleeping French soldier in his light blue uniform and dark blue Tam o' Shanter of the Chasseurs. Quiet and solemn music was played off the stage, with occasional far-off warlike strains. The mist rolled up from the stage and showed five statuesque women in white, seated on thrones of grey stone. They sat sad and solemn as Fates, but they spoke and showed themselves the genii of France, the spirits of her cathedrals—Amiens, Arles, Bourges, St. Paul de Leon, and in the centre, Notre Dame of Paris. At night the spirits of the cathedrals of France meet round Our Lady of Paris, and each tells of the sufferings and deeds her sons, fighting to drive the enemy off the soil—all sons of France, from southernmost Arles to Amiens in Picardy, and off the stage the chorus sang the stirring old folk-song, "Picards et Bourguignons."

THE WONDERFUL VOICE.

The cathedral spirits mourn for their missing sister, but a further mist rolls up and shows Strasburg—Madame Sarah Bernhardt, also statuesque in white, seated on a grey stone throne, but with mourning black over her shoulders. The black she will throw off later. It was this first appearance of Sarah that called forth many minutes' applause from the house. She stood without apparent effort and bowed, clearly much moved. She looks wonderfully well; her face has even filled out, and we soon heard that the wonderful voice had lost none of its music. She sang—it was, indeed, singing of France, fighting for her life and for justice. The little French soldier—all this was his dream—stood up, then knelt to the ancient spirits of his country and to Strasburg, which comes back to France at last. The spirit of Strasburg then sang in louder strains, and, rising to wrath, threw the curse upon the enemy. It was a long, eloquent, and furious denunication of his crimes; a long denunication, but not as long as the list of crimes innumerable.

You can imagine with what avenging fury Madame Sarah's voice branded the murderous foes in the recital of infamy, from Louvain, Tirlemont, and Namur, to Gerbevillers, Sermaise, Senlis, and Rheims. At the mention of Rheims the back curtain lifted, and displayed the two great towers of the cathedral before the roof in flames, which showed through the famous rose window. All around other churches—countless churches—blazed, and the spirit of Strasburg sang of the scores of humble little churches in Lorraine, Picardy, Artois, Flanders, which are now heaps of stones, strewn over the village churchyards in which they once stood. Flanders chimes were heard off the stage, and songs of Lorraine and Alsace. Madame Sarah Bernhardt's revengeful voice went on whipping the enemy, and reached the crowning infamy—the murder of the noble Englishwoman, "whose blood bespatters the purple mantle of thy Emperor, Germany." The prophetic spirit of Strasburg foretold Germany's doom, and in a stanza of fine eloquence Sarah told of the German eagle's fate. I do not know how the lines said by another would have sounded, but "German eagle, German eagle, this is thy doom," said by Madame Bernhardt seemed a very picture of the fate which will overtake the bird of prey when it is at last brought down. Madame Sarah, the spirit of Nemesis, seemed to see the accursed eagle hovering over her, then winged, then at last crashing down at her feet.

TAX ON HORSE RACING.

NOVEL IMPOST IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Premier, Mr. Holman, in introducing the New South Wales Budget, has announced that there was a surplus last year of £430,000, the whole of which would be devoted to the reduction of the public indebtedness.

He estimated the revenue for the present financial year at £19,098,000 and the expenditure at £18,828,033, leaving a surplus of £269,967. He proposed to grant from the revenue £235,000 in aid of public works, leaving a net surplus of £34,967.

The super income and motor taxes, which were purely emergency impositions as a result of the war, would be re-imposed, but there would be created a tax on horse-racing which it was estimated would bring in a return of £75,000.

The Government was entering on the production of munitions, principally shells, and was purchasing additional plant for the equipment of workshops.

Mr. Holman paid a glowing tribute to the splendid spirit of the people, who, he said, in addition to bearing extra traxes, had voluntarily taxed themselves by contributing nearly £2,000,000 to various patriotic funds.

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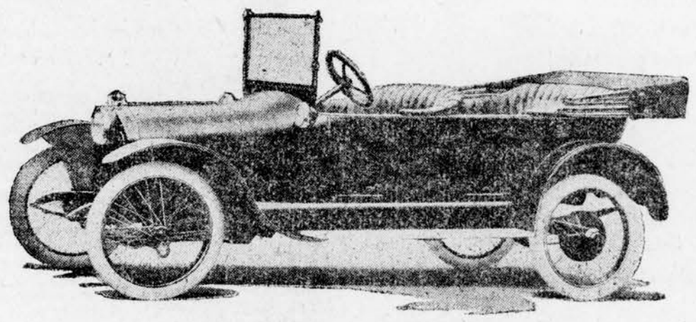

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